Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VI. NO. 291 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS,
TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Tanfield ..	..
26th " ..	Chanda ..	6169
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
25th " ..	Nore ..	6703

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Dilwara ..	5378

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1918		
6th December ..	Lightning ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
8th " ..	Dumra ..	Karachi, coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Kosoku Maru.	H Nagahiro ..	3187	18th Dec. 1918.	28th Dec. 1918.
Heishin Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	28th Dec. 1918.	6th Jan. 1919.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan, Italy and Marseilles.

Steamer.	Commander.	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
Sumatra-Maru	H. Uyeda	22nd "	12th "	"
Kasado-Maru.	N. Yanagi	14th "	14th "	"
Shokwa-Maru.	N. Wakatake	28th "	13th "	Italy
Saigon-Maru.	S. Kondo	7th Dec.	20th "	Marseilles
Celebes Maru.	S. Memoto	18th "	....	Japan

For freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad Ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

		Rs.
Authorised Capital	...	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.		
Paid-up Capital	...	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	...	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	...	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
118, Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES:
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building; Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD..
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	80,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA.
Managing Agents, Secretary
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.

Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment
Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.
For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—
RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries
6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street,
BOMBAY

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-MORROW TUESDAY AT 2 P.M. THE BEST OPPORTUNITITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS. SALE OPPOSITE THE GOODS SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. G. I P. RAILWAY. WARI BUNDER.
The sale of about 3,000 bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 5 of the Prince's Docks.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, where the Salvage is removed for sale.
About 3,000 full pressed bales and loose Cotton the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5, Prince's Docks, which occurred on 13th November, 1918, comprising of Indian, Broach, Oomra, Karachi, Western Tuticorin F. P. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BONA FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE AT DECCAN COLLEGE POONA.
On Sunday the 15th December 1918 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the property of Honorable Mr. S. R. Arthur I.C.S., etc. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Excise, Bombay.
Public Auction on Sunday the 15th December Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by 1918 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Deccan College Poona valuable and handsome specially made to order household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, old blackwood sideboard, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood cupboards writing table book stand, old backwood screen old, blackwood table, drawing room sofas, arm chairs, revolving book case, old blackwood cushion chairs, table, glassdoor cupboards, cushion chairs, table, glass door cupboards, wardrobes, hanging cupboard, cane furnitures carpets, etc.
Property is on view from Sunday 8th December 1918 and Catelogue will be published.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1918.

MESSR. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF 3 BALES BLACK SHAWLS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on MONDAY, the 16th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:
By order of the Office Concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting buyer Mr. Ezekel Haysem:—
3 Bales Black Shawls, 5lin. by 5lin.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against Delivery Order within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF EGYPTIAN SUGAR.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, the following lots of sugar on the following days:—
On TUESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of H. M. Ispahany Esq., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Patel and Co. Tea Merchants of Gunbowa Street:—
Ex. S.S. "Shustri" transhipped from S.S. "Caragora."
100 bales Egyptian Loaf Sugar.
On FRIDAY, the 13th day of December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of H. M. Ispahany Esq., and on account and at the risk of Mahomed and Mahomed Shafi Shirazee:—
Ex. S. S. "Shushtri," transhipped from S. S. "Caragora."
200 bales Egyptian Loaf Sugar.
WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms the following:—
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—
F. M. 070 and Co., Bombay.—No. 8, 1 case, 30 dozen men's white half woollen sweaters, size 2 in., 34in., 36in., 40in., half and whole sleeves.
On account of the concerned:—
100 bales each 50 rolls Bunting cloth 18in. by 40-45 yards green, scarlet white, yellow, navy blue and black.
On account of the concerned:—
100 boxes carbon paper foolscap size, black, blue and purple.
20 gross red and blue pencils.
20 gross carpenters pencils.
50 gross flat and round pencils.
20 gross pen holders.
20 gross bamboo pen holders.
Miscellaneous articles consisting of one Jest fan, one 80 lbs. tent, one set of saddlery, table ornaments, such as marble figures, carved wood figures of Ganesh and carved wood photo-frames, one curio cabinet with glass on four sides, two Chinese sofas, etc.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th December, 1918.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks, 2in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6. Rs. 23 per set. Similar sets 2½ in. Rs. 28/12 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

LOST.

LOST—A SPANIAL DOG white chocolate spots. Leather belt with name S. D. Debu. Finder will be rewarded. Write to Box No. 1245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3496

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—Wealthy and educated BRIDE for Bengalee (Kayastha), M.A., salary Rs. 100. Even widow of any pure Indian castes eligible. Address: Box No. 1243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3489

MISCELLANEOUS.

EARNING without investment and business without loss. A sample will be sent by V.-P. of Rs. 1-7 on order. Apply Box No. 1240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3475

FOR authorised TRANSLATIONS and TEACHING of Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Gujrati, Marathe, and English write to COLLEGE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES; Manek Building, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay. Language taught to businessmen within eighteen months in person or by post. 3487

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH LADY residing at Charni Road, desires to have children and ladies to teach French. Apply Box No. 1242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3407

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Baroda State Service in permanent employ. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State, with copies of Testimonials. 3402

WANTED—L. M. S. for Charitable Dispensary. Apply RUTTONSEE MOOLJEE, 22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 3418

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1235, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3455

WANTED—A HINDOO CLERK with experience in English and Gujarati Correspondence and also in Typewriting. See THE BHIMANI OIL MILLS Co., Surti Mohalla, Post No. 8. 3473

WANTED—TYPIST, previous experience essential. Pay Rs. 30. Apply Messrs. JOHN RICHARDS & CO., 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 3486

WANTED—A TYPIST for a local firm. Apply immediately stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 1239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3468

WANTED—SALESMAN for Hardware Metals and Bhunder Goods. Good salary and commission. Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3452

WANTED—AN LL.B. for a well-established Solicitor's firm. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1213, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3382

SAKINABAI MOOSABHOY JAFFERBHOY KHOJA MATERNITY HOSPITAL. Wanted—Full time qualified LADY DOCTOR for this hospital. Apply MOOSABHOY JAFFERBHOY, Esq., Managing Trustee, Khadak Bombay, No. 9. 3438

WANTED—An INSPECTOR for Cooperative Societies. Pay Rs. 50 with As. 8 daily travelling allowance. None need apply, who has no experience of the work. Applications should be addressed to the Registrar Cooperative Societies, Kotah, Rajputana. 3398

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for an up-country Mill, one with electrical qualifications and having practical knowledge of all kinds of electrical work preferred. Apply stating age, caste, previous experience and salary expected to Box No. 1231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3436

WANTED—Experienced HINDU FIRE INSURANCE CLERK, capable of taking charge of fire department in a well-established Company. Apply with full particulars of age, previous experience and salary required to Box No. 1211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3380.

WANTED.—KARKOONS, SUB-OVERSEERS and OVERSEERS for the Famine Works. Only those having full experience in road works, should apply with copies of testimonials to ISHVERBHAI B. PATEL, State Engineer, Chhota Udepur State, Chhota Udepur. 3352

SITUATION WANTED.

AN ENGINEER well versed in Ice Machine and Disel Engine seeks employment. Apply Box No. 1244, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3495

WANTED.

WANTED—A ROOM for Office in Fort, can pay about Rs. 30 to 35. Apply MAHIPATRAM RAVAL, 13, Bank Street, Fort. 3389

YOUNG MAN doing small money lending business among clerks and ladies of commercial offices, requires young man as partner with small capital. 30 per cent. profit guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3478

WANTED—Several centrifugal PUMPS and Crude Oil or Kerosene Oil ENGINES, new or second-hand, from 9 H.-P. to 20 H.-P. Send particulars and the prices required. S. G. NARAVANE, Geologist, Baroda State, Baroda. 3445

WANTED—Gentleman's medium sized superior silver or gold fitted DRESSING CASE in very good condition, fittings to be complete and in excellent order. Also a very chaste GOLD CIGARETTE CASE Apply with particulars to Box No. 1237, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3453

FOR SALE.

ENG. CANOE VICTORIAS just imported. Eng Victorias & Sq. Brougham, Shigram, etc., BALLAJI, 4 Girgaum. 3457

ONE new full size COPPER TUB and one little used full size PORCELAIN TUB, fully enamelled, for sale at THE BOMBAY TILE MART, 21, Bank Street, Fort. 3028

FOR SALE—New pucca-teak fittings in shop, Rahim Buildings, Princess Street, said shop TO LET. Apply Box No. 1229, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3430

FOR SALE—The red clay for gardens, back stones for buildings, and the small stones and pieces of the stones. Write DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS, c/o Little & Co., Solicitors, Apollo Street, Fort. 3359

AUCTION SALE of Mr. G. T. Cassie's Valuable Furniture, Sofas and chairs, wardrobe, Cottage Piano, etc., at "Ardmore," No. 25, New Marine Lines, to-day at 2-30 p.m. 3485

FOR SALE—One ton DENBY TRUCK with new tyres, purchased last year, a HUMBER, DE DION HOTCKISS, 10 seater, passenger body, all cars in perfect order. Apply Box No. 1230, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3432

FOR SALE—RUSTON OIL ENGINE, 50 B.H.P., complete with tanks and fittings; one HORNSBY 7½ B.H.P.; one BERLI S B.H.P. See SURJEE KHERAJ, Engineer, near Noorbaugh, Mazagon. Tel. No. 3822. 3361

TO BE SOLD—A MOTOR CAR, Didion make, 8 seated, in working order, suitable for taxi-car in mofussil. Apply for prices and further particulars, etc. to ACHRATLAL MOHANLAL, Contractors, Mehmedabad, District Kaira. 3490

FOR SALE—LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 by 7 by 150 lbs. pressure, 50 to 150 I.H.P. Steam Engines 4, 8, 10, 21, 23, 30, 40 B.H.P. Oil Engines Finisher by Nesmith, Pump Bed, Donkey Pumps, cart-weighing machine Grinding Machines by Marshall 1½ in. Disintrigator, corregated sheets in large stock. Apply ENGINEER & CO., Pydhonie, Bombay. 3460

FOR SALE—An AMERICAN MOTOR CAR, 22½ Horse-power, 4-cylinder, 5-seater, fitted with Magneto, 3 oil and 3 electric lamps, model 1916, Torpedo body, recently overrolled and coloured (buff). Petrol consumption about 20 to 25 miles per gallon. In good working order and furnished with all other accessories. Offer to Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2970

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are hereby invited to reach the undersigned before 15th of December, 1918, for three posts of fieldmen in Konkan Division on Rs. 20—2—30 with an annual increment of Rs. 2. Good knowledge of English and aptitude for and experience of agricultural work are essential. A Matric or a School Final will be preferred.

V. G. GOKHALE,
Deputy Director of Agriculture,
Konkan Division, Ratnagiri.

Ratnagiri, 21st November, 1918. 3219

FREE HELP
TO
FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANT ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMINE RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need of such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.

The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association Samuel Street, Bombay, 3,
Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

APPRENTICESHIP.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK is prepared to entertain applications for apprenticeships to qualify for employment in its Service.

There are three classes of apprentices as follows:—

CLASS I.

Graduates in Arts or Science or in Commerce of any recognised British or Indian Universities, who have qualified as certified Associates of the Institute of Bankers and who have acquired a practical knowledge of the working of a Bank. Age limit 20 to 26 years.

CLASS II.

Graduates in Commerce, Arts or Science of any recognised British or Indian Universities. Age limit from 20 to 26 years.

CLASS III.

Non-Graduates. Age limit 17 to 21 years.

Copies of the printed terms and conditions for the apprentices can be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Applications with particulars of qualifications will be received by the Bank up to 31st January, 1919.

(Sd.) J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Ag. Manager.

3423

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING & PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for to-day has been POSTPONED for want of quorum to SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320 Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRICUMDAS KALLIANJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th December, 1918. 3497

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL which will be in force for 12 months beginning on the 10th December, 1918, is now ready and copies can be obtained on application at the office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A fee of Rupee one will be charged for each copy.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 7th December, 1918. 3493

THE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS, BOMBAY.
113, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Society will be held at Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 12th December, 1918, at 6 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:

(1) To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Statement of accounts for the year ending 30th September 1918.
(2) To elect 5 Fellows (Members) to serve on the Council in accordance with article 34.
(3) To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Hon. Secretary.

3492

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for municipal printing work alternatively for 1, 3 & 5 years commencing from the 1st March, 1919, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 21st January, 1919.

The tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of tender and conditions of contract can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

If the tenderers is a firm, it is requested that the names of the partners constituting the firm be intimated while submitting the tender.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th December, 1918. 3491

NOTICE.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA CITY.

THE Institute has decided to revise and reprint.

(1) Nyayal kosa (Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Series No. 49). (2) Rigveda, Hymns from Second Series, (ibid. No. 58). (3) Kavya prakasa (ibid).

Scholars desirous of undertaking any of these works are requested to communicate with the undersigned stating qualifications before the 31st of December, 1918.

P. D. GUNE.
Secretary.

29th November, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
No. 2327—4-12-18.
E 2313—29-1-18.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SUNDER PANDURANG SUKTHANKAR, late of Bombay, Goud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at No. 2, Mathew Raod, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. (2) MANIKRAO EKNATH MULGOOKER, of Bombay, Goud Saraswat Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Sadashive Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (3) BALWANT KRISHNAJI WAGLE, also of Bombay, Goud Saraswat Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, Assistant Accountant Bank of India, residing at Kandawadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 26th day of November, 1918.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

3482

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HASSANALLY SOOLEMANJI, the sole surviving executor and trustee of the last Wil and Testament of LOOKMANJI SOOLEMANJI deceased and AHMEDALLY LOOKMANJI BOOTWALLA, the proving executor of the last Will and Testament of MAHMEDALLY LOOKMANJI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DISCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of quit and ground tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being near Bhendy Bazaar, between Chinma Butcher Street, and Khoja Street, called 1st Cooper Street, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 439 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2234 and 2669, New Nos. 9313 and 9313, Old Survey Nos. 1199 and 1198 and New Survey Nos. 2/4554 and 4554 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7942 and 7942 and Street Nos. 9 and 7 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Anne Vayera and partly by the property of Lakhmichand Dharamji and Ghela Dharamji on or towards the West by the property of Soolemanji Gunibhai on or towards the North by the 1st Cooper Street and on or towards the South by the Parsi Agiari.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1918.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3498.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 906 OF 1915.

R. D. SETHNA, Esqr. .....Plaintiff.
v/s.
REHMATUNISSA BEGUM, widow and others .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Consent Order for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of August 1916, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of December, 1918, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situated at Colaba in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuages or tenements erected thereon forming the eastern or seaward block of the two building commonly known as Grant Buildings containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight square yards be the same a little more or less and bounded on the North, South, East and West by the land of the Colaba and and Mills Company, Limited, over which land the vendor has a right of way.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Colaba aforesaid in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuages or tenements erected thereon forming the western or landward block of the two buildings commonly known as Grant Buildings containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North, South, East and West by the land of the said Colaba land and Mills Company, Limited over which land the vendor has a right of way and which said land and premises firstly and secondly described are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward Nos. 382 (1), 382, (2), 382 (3), 382, (4) and 383 and Street Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and bearing Collector's New No. 16952 and New Survey No. 6/9571 and are subject to the annual payment of Rs. 100-0-4 to Government for ground rent and are now in the possession of the plaintiff as the Receiver appointed in suits Nos. 678 of 1917 and 688 of 1917.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1918.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.

3100

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOVINDRAM LAXMINARAYAN, late of Bombay, Agiwal Marwadi, Hindu Inhabitant, commission agent and merchant, residing at Chhipi Chawl, outside the Fort .....Deceased.

Bai DHAPIBAI, widow of Govindram Laxminarayan, the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Agiwal Marwadi, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chhipi Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Sixth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of November, 1918.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

3483

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TULSIDAS KHIMJI and MADHOWDAS MORARJI, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of SAKERBAI, widow of Tulsidas Morarji have contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, encumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 585 and 603, New Nos. 6246 and 6247, Old Survey Nos. 961 and 962 and New Survey Nos. 2242 and 2243, together with the buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward B No. 1701, and Street Nos. 18, 22, 23, 35, which said premises are situate at Vadni Gadi or Dariamthan Road and on the West side of Dariamthan Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Dariamthan Road, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the West by the Dungree D'Souza Street and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Soonda Deevani but now of Tulsidas Tejpal.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3426

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Mule Stalls, Wood Cuttings and Iron Tanks.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Mule stalls, Wood cuttings, and Iron Tanks.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES YARNS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Pydhonie Tambakanta, near Hanuman Mandir, by order of Mr. Ramchandra Bejnath, the following goods on account and at the risk of Sha Chutalal Khusaldas:—

25 bales yarns No. 10½ Sir Shapoorji Mill.
25 bales yarns No. 10 David Mill.

On account and at the risk of Sha Chunilal Ghirdharlal:—

50 bales yarns No. 10 David Mill.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY 10th December 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the Materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Sl. Nos. 194-200, 5-9, 11-17, 13-15, 197-203, 185-192, Case Nos. 92, 127, 138, 143, 343, 344, 1st and 2nd Nowroji Hill, Road.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 11th December 1918 at 3 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Sl. No. 149: Case No. 36: Soparibag Road. (Bunglow).

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unserviceable Materials and Stores at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, 1918, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, C. I. buckets, forges, old files, hoop iron, trolly wheels, Manilla rope leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. piping and rubber pipes, vacuum pipes, clocks and watches, leather, hammers, augers, locks, glass screen, ink bottles, empty tin lining and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th December, 1918.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.

23, Curch Gate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN LEATHER BELTING.

Sale on 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 23, Church Gate Street by order of Mr. Ramji Ladha and on account and risk of defaulting purchasers, Mr. Paramji Manekji Mistry (Hornby Road, Ismail Building).

75 Rolls of American Leather Belting size:—2½in., 2½in., 3in., 3½in., 3½in., and 4in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

Property on view.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,
23, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES JAPANESE LONG CLOTHS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction near the baling press in Champa Gully opposite Dharamraj Gully, under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the Vendors and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Carajdas Rowji:—

20 bales each 50 pieces Japanese long cloths No. 5999 quality No. 5000, inches 44.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the sale date.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th December, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Ardmore" No. 25 New Marine Lines next to Assistant Commander, Royal Engineer's Office (where the kit has been removed for sale) valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, dining table arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, chival glass, soil linen baskets, cay chairs, towel horses, single and double bedsteads, glass door book cases, fancy teapoys, double meat-safes, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of George T. Cassie, Esq., and others.

The property of another gentleman:—One 30-35 H.P., 4-cylinder, 7 seater, Hudson Motor Car, Bosch Magneto, in working order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 638 CASES MATCHES AND 100 CASES SCHOOL SLATES.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at C Shed Princess Dock by order of Messrs. Abdoola Alla Rakhia & Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Abdool Aziz & Bros.

Ex s.s. "TENSHIN MARU."
100 cases safety matches.
10 cases sulphur matches.
Ex. s.s. "TAMU MARU."
13 cases sulphur matches.
Ex s.s. "YOROPPA MARU No. 2."
27 cases safety matches.
111 cases sulphur matches.
Ex s.s. "KASODA MARU."
108 cases safety matches.
75 cases sulphur matches.
Ex s.s. "UJINA MARU."
50 cases sulphur matches.
19 cases safety matches.
Ex s.s. "INHAO MARU."
80 cases safety matches.
Ex s.s. "TAIN MARU."
45 cases safety matches.
Ex. s.s. "KAFODA MARU."
100 cases school slates.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING WELL BRED HUNTERS HACKS AND POLO PONIES, AND HACKNEY HORSES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Messrs. R Scott and Co.'s yard at Gowalia Tank Road by order of the concerned.

(1) Fine bitten grey waler gelding, nine years 15-2 H. H. and excellent hunter regularly hunted for three seasons with Bombay hounds by a lady perfect mouth and manners has been operated on his wind pipe and has been working with the tube without any trouble since last 2-2½ years.

(2) Brown waler mare aged 15-3 H. H. a fast and reliable hunter, hunted by a lady for two seasons perfect manner and up to weight sound.

(3) Thorough bred chestnut English mare, six years 16 H. H. and exceptionally fast, comfortable to ride will make a splendid hunter.

(4) Chestnut stud bred gelding seven years 15-1 H. H. regularly hunted last season with Bombay hounds has been lately broken to harness.

(5) Bay waler mare, eight years 14-2½ H. H. and exceptionally nice Polo pony, fast handy, and perfect manners absolutely sound.

(6) Grey Arab entire, six years 14-1 H. H. a very fast and handy pony takes great interest with stick and ball, and likely to make a good polo pony perfectly sound.

(7) Black Waler mare, aged 14-3 H. H. a very handsome and reliable mare has done a good lot of district work goes in side saddle as well as in harness.

(8) Bay country bred entire six years 14.2 H. H. a very quiet and reliable hack ridden regularly on Bombay ride will do for a beginner.

(9) Bay Waler gelding 6 off 15-2 H. H. a very fast trotter, ridden and driven regularly by a lady, showy and well mannered.

(10) Grey country bred entire, four years 14-2½ H. H. broken to harness a very quiet and hard working horse.

All the above horses described could be seen at Messrs. R. Scott and Co., Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNGLAZED WHITE PRINTING PAPERS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. S. Hoosenbhoy and Co., and on account and risk of Budroodin Ahmedji:

21 bales unglazed white printing papers 27×40.

22 bales unglazed white printing papers 24×36.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTATION COFFEE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 5 Shed, Alexandra Dock, on account of the Greek Government:—

Ex. S. S. Bahaduri about 1,345 bags plantation coffee slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and the goods removed from the Dock within three days.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF LITERATURE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY OF THE LATE MR. SORABJI B. MUNSHI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), a very valuable and large collection consisting of a large selection of standard and useful books in good condition. Among these are a large number of bound volumes of reviews and periodicals, novels and books of literature by famous author, also a great variety of pamphlets dealing with Indian politics, economics and other connate subjects by Mrs. Besant and other well-known writers. The collection is rich in Political Literature of the day.

Also glass door book cases, etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2182 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Vadi in Godown M.M.I. & L. near Chunda Bapjee's Press, by order of the Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris, Bombay Agency and on account and risk of the concerned:—

About 2,182 bales Khandesh, Bengal, Compta, Miraj, Berar, Broach, Kala, Gujarat, Bhind, Burwai New Khandesh, etc., etc., Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1918.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN OF THE DAVID MILLS.
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of Seth Hardayal Nivetia and on account and at the risk of Seth Kantilal Hiralal.
Order No. 1198—25 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 10 of the David Mills November delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES CHECKS OF THE CURRIMBHOY, FAJULBHOY, PEARL AND CRESCENT MILLS.
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha, Market by order of Seth Anandlal Chandmal and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.
On account and at the risk of Marwadi Nathmal Mulchand.
10 bales each 80 pieces bleached checks of the Currimbhoy Mills 4 1/8 lbs.
On accounts and at the risk of Thucker Purshotam Haridas.
4 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Fajulbhoy Mills No. 701.
3 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 2302.
6 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Pearl Mills No. 927.
2 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Crescent Mills No. 902.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagally, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Goculdas Devji and on account and at the risk of Seth Narottam Devidas.
13 packages each 50 pieces white Shirtings. No. 3601/2/3 or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES SHIRTING PRINTS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Bachubhai Tribhovan.
2 packages each 60 pieces shirting prints Graham's.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES GINS OF THE PEARL, CRESCENT, AND FAJULBHOY MILLS.
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Samrathray Khetsidas and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Ramchandar Rampartap.
8 bales each 60 pieces gins of the Pearl Mills No. 1917.
1 bale 60 pieces gins of the Crescent Mills No. 5040.
3 bales each 60 pieces gins of the Fajulbhoy Mills No. 902½.
3 bales each 60 pieces gins of the Crescent Mills No. 1952½.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES FENTS (REJA) OF THE MADHOOBHOY AND MANSOOKHBHOY MILLS.
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Mortgagee at the godown below the building of Seth Vithal Shayana opposite the back door of Mangaldas Market and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Vithaldas Varjivandas and Co.
36 bales Fents (Reja) of the Madhoobhoy and Mansookhbhoy Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES MULLS.
On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Chatrabhuj Kalidas and on account and at the risk of Seth Khushal Keshavji of Sunderchowk.
4 packages 606 pieces Mulls No. 812.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES CHECK GINS OF THE FAZULBHOY, CURRIMBHOY, CRESCENT AND PEARL MILLS.
On TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Mathuradas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Thucker Damodar Narsidas.
3 bales check gins of the Fazulbhoy Mills No. 902½.
3 bales check gins of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 2902½.
3 bales check gins of the Crescent Mills No. 5040.
3 bales check gins of the Pearl Mills No 1917.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES S QUALITY SHIRTINGS OF THE PABANI MILLS.
On TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Mathuradas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Sha Ratilal Keshavji of Dharamraj Gully.
3 bales S quality shirtings of the Pabani Mills No. 31.
1 bale S quality shirtings of the Pabani Mills No. 41.

AUCTION SALE 14 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
On TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Kanji Khodidas and on account and at the risk of Abdul Tayeb Ismalji Maskati.
9 bales each 50 pieces Japanese shirtings No. 6161.
5 bales each 50 pieces Japanese shirtings No. 7200.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.
On TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 4-15 p.m. (S T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., wil sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale Seth Ramdas Morarji of Ganeshchowk.
2 packages each 200 pairs white dhotees No. Mahakali.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES BLEACHED CHECKS OF THE MADHAVJI MILLS.
On TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Jamnadas Vasanji Manji and on account and at the risk of Seth Dharamsey Morarji.
9 bales each 60 pieces bleached checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 259.
2 bales each 60 pieces bleached checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 359.
12 bales each 60 pieces bleached checks of the Madhavji Mills No 459
15 bales each 60 pieces bleached checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 1451.
5 bales each 60 pieces bleached checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 1651.
4 bales each 60 pieces bleached checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 2635.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASKS LAVINGSTONES CONGO RED W. COLOUR.
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. K. Chimanlal and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Luxmanarayan Sons & Co.
8 casks each about 300 lbs Lavingstones congo red W. colour original packing.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Bhogilal Gulabchand & Co. and on account and at the risk of Thucker Meghji Karamsey, Cloth-merchant near the bridge of the Musjid Bunder.
3 packages white dhotees quality of No. 204 8-9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES COTTON & WOOLEN MIXED U. SHIRTS.
On THURSDAY the 12th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. D. N. Kapur, the representative of Messrs. Need & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. K. Pujaram Bhaiji & Co., of Chakla Street.
Ex. s.s. "TENSHIN MARU."
N C 510 P B 1/2—2 cases each 50 dozens cotton and woolen mixed undershirts sizes 18in. 20in. 22in. 24in. 26in.
N C 512 P B 51—1 case 50 dozens cotton and woolen mixed undershirts sizes 28in. 30in 32in. 34in. 36in.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
On THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Mohandas Kamalsy and on account and at the risk of Seth Punjabhoy Padamsey of Ganeshchowk.
Ex s.s. "KOSAKA MARU."
10 bales Japanese shirtings No. 5025 44in. 45 yards.
Ex. s.s. "BOMBAY MARU."
20 bales Japanese shirtings No. 5025 44in. 45 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKET BRILLIANT DIAMONDS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth K. M. Nathu and on account and at the risk of the concerned :—
1 packet 123 carats brilliant Diamonds, being 3 to 5, 10 to 12 and 30/50 in a carat.
The above packet will be sold in 3 lots.

AUCTION SALE OF 56 CASES LEAF TEA OF CALCUTTA.
On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Ramji Bhagwan at his godown at De Souza Street, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mahomed Khalil Shirazi and Co. :—
40 cases each 90 lbs. leaf tea of Calcutta No. 17.
8 cases each 120 lbs. leaf tea of Calcutta No. 20.
8 cases each 85 lbs. leaf tea of Calcutta No 19.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES GINS OF THE INDORE MILLS.
On THURSDAY, the 12th instant. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Fatehsing Pratapsing and Bros. and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Ramlal Charandas :—
3 bales each 40 pieces Gins of the Indore Mill No. 5141, 9½ lbs.
2 bales each 40 pieces Gins of the Indore Mills No. 7140, 10 lbs.
1 bale 40 pieces Gins of the Indore Mills No. 5140, 9½ lbs.
2 bales each 40 pieces Gins of the Indore Mill No. 5442, 9½ lbs.
1 bale 40 pieces Gins of the Indore Mills No. 495, 9½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES COTTON DYE OF THE EMPEROR EDWARD MILLS.
On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Narayan Balwant and Sons, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Mathuradas Morarji Chintwala of Gopalgully :—
1 bale 100 pieces Cotton Dye of the Emperor Edward Mills No. 4949, 3¾ lbs.
2 bales each 100 pieces Cotton Dye of the Emperor Edward Mills No. 5100, 4 lbs.
1 bale 100 pieces Cotton Dye of the Emperor Edward Mills No. 5151, 4½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES CHECKS OF THE MORARJI MILLS.
On FRIDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Premji Naranji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.
On account and at the risk of Thucker Dharamsey Morarji of Sanchagully.
9 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Morarji Mills No. 924.
On account and at the risk of Thucker Vallabhdas Ravji.
25 bales each 40 pieces checks (khakhi gins) of the Morarji Mills Nos. 3900/12000/2840 40 yds.
5 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Morarji Mills No. 924 24 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 BALES GREY DHOTEES AND 16 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS OF THE PROSPECT MILLS.
On FRIDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Padamsey Vallabhdas the selling agents of the Prospect Mills and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.
On account and at the risk of, Seth Premchand Shantidas.
16 bales each 200 pairs grey dhotees of the Prospect Mills Nakhi Bordered No. 29981, 32 inches, 9 yards, 1¾ lbs.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting party.
9 bales each 50 pieces grey shirtings of the Prospect Mills No. 2290, 33 inches, 30 yds. 7 lbs.
7 bales each 50 pieces grey shirtings of the Prospect Mills No. 1297 36 inches, 38 yds 11 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 53 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE KURLA MILLS.
On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Ramdas Pitamber and on account and at the risk of Seth Gopalji Goculdas.
6 bales sheeting calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 2825, 6 lbs.
14 bales sheeting calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 2925 6½ lbs.
18 bales sheeting calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 3425 8½.
3 bales sheeting calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 3625 9 lbs.
2 bales sheeting calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 3825 9½ lbs.
10 bales sheeting calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 4025 10 lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th December, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEASON CLOSING SHORTLY ! !

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ROUSING RECEPTION OF THE

HUMPHREY-BISHOP

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14 ARTISTES **14 ARTISTES**

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SECOND PROGRAMME
"FAUST" (EXCERPTS)
AND
"VARIOUS VARIETIES"
THESE PROGRAMMES WILL NOT BE REPEATE

Thursday 12th, Friday 13th, Saturday 14th.
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MATINEE SATURDAY AT 5-30 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEES SUNDAY AT 5-30 SPECIAL MATINEES

PRICES—Night :—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee:—O. Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D. Circle Re 1-8, Balcony Re 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

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TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY

GRAND PICTURE BILL
Miss Malvina Longfellow
in a 5-reel Ruffell's Feature Play:
"FOR ALL ETERNITY"
Founded on the grand old English song.

A most interesting and exciting story showing how the lost memory of a woman was recovered when she heard a lady sing the old English Song "For All Eternity," which was a favourite one in her past happy life, and how she recovers her lost happiness in the end.

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PATHE NEW COMIC
"A BIG IDEA BY LUKE" in 2 Parts

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4th Instalment (Episodes 12, 13, 14)
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A 'NESTOR' Comedy
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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FOURTH INSTALMENT
Episodes 12—13—14
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THE RED ACE
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WORLD'S FOREMOST CINE-STAR
Miss PEARL WHITE
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Assisted by
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Story by ARTHUR B. REEVE
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THE NON-STOP KID (Comic by Luke)
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m. Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
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9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Bandman Opera Co.
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To-day, Monday, 9th Dec, at 9-30.
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Tues, 10th Dec, at 9-30
"CARMINETTA"
Wed., 11th Dec., at 9-30
"THE ARCADIANS"
Thurs., 12th Dec., at 9-30
"YES UNCLE"
Fri., 13th Dec., at 9-30
"MR. MANHATTAN."
Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. and after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
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Daily at 6-30 p. m.
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"THE CHALLENGE" in 5 Parts

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OF THE
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PHILLIPA'S FATHER MURDERED.
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Most heartrending Thrills.
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SQUIBB'S
Ague Specific
from all over the country on account of
THE WAVE OF
INFLUENZA
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FEVER
now passing over it.
It requires our utmost efforts to meet the demand.
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CRAWFORD MARKET,
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Influenza, Ague or Fever of any kind
Keep with you a tin of Our—
JWARANTAK PILLS
We recommend them to be an unfailing remedy.
They will help you or your neighbour in case of an Attack.
Price—Re. 1 for a tin with 40 Pills.
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BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 7.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 568 for Fully Good Broach April-May, advanced to Rs. 572 and declined to Rs. 568 and improved to Rs. 570. After remaining at and about this price for some time, the rate dropped, to Rs. 557 on selling by export houses, but improved to Rs. 562. Later on the price declined to Rs. 554 on further selling by offices, but recovered to Rs. 561. At 4-15 p.m. the rate was Rs. 557. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 553, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	560
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	430
Fine Oomras		542

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m on 6th Dec. 1918.

Cotton	9,743	bales.
Wheat	7,259	Cwts.
Linseed	13,139	"
Rape, &c.	2 157	"
Gingellyseed	5 422	"
Poppyseed	155	"
Groundnuts	3,151	"
Castorseed	2 528	"
Rice	8 671	"
Myrabollams	744	"
Cottonseed	2 401	"
Mowraseed	320	"
Gram	289	"
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	331	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Dec 8th 5-30 p.m

	Bazar Terms Rs as p	Railway Delivery, Rs as p
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	18 0 0	11 1 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	73 0 0	10 15 0
" Karachi Bandh	80 0 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	12 5 0
" Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
" Tibs	13 1 0	13 10 0
Teelseed, White 80/6	110 0 0	19 8 0
" Gudar 75-25		
" Gudar 50-50		
" Black	90 8 0	17 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 4 0	15 4 0
Groundnuts	101 0 0	
Mowraseed	7 0 0	
Gurjby	47 0 0	
Castorseed	62 0 0	
Forward,		
Wheat April-May	9 4 0	
Linseed May	15 1 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 8th, 1918

	Rate per lb. Rs as p
Davids No. 10	0 15
Shapurji No. 10	0 4
Simplex No. 10	0 14
Edward No. 10	0 13
Light Houses No 6	0 11

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Dec. 8th 1918

	Market Rat
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 5 m/s	Unchgd. 1 6 6¼
Fcs. Demand	192¼
American Dollars	279
Hongkong "	274
Shanghai "	363
Japan "	150
Singapore "	158

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Dec. 7.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 143-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 349.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 247.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 83.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 79.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 85.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 83.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

Market remained firm during the day owing to bears covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1,875, Swan 530, Simplex 655, Shahpurji 117-8, Pearls, 502-8, New Greats 285, Madhowji 1,940, Luxmi Cotton 1,500, Kohinoor 1,080, Currimbhoy 327-8, Kastoorchand 1,030, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finlay 425, Fazulbhoy 642-8, David 615, Crescent 197-8, Colaba 1,520, Century 385, Nagpur 2,170 xd., By. Cotton 560, By. Uniteds 785, By. Dyeing 1,290, Bundi 25-4, Ind. Cement 320, Katni Ord. 255, Katni Defd. 1,300, Tata New Defd. 370 p, Tata Old Defd. 1,015, Tata O. 230, Shivrajpur 34, Alcocks 745, By. Burma 760, B. Tramway 450, By. Steam 317-8, Tata Hydro 1,150.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1,875, Swan 535, Simplex 645, Shahpurji 116-4, Pearls 500, New Greats 295, Madhowji 1,940, Luxmi Cotton 1,500, Kohinoor 1,080, Currimbhoy 325, Kastoorchand 1,000, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finlay 427½, Fazulbhoy 640, David 612½, Crescent 192-8, Colaba 1,520, Century 385, Nagpur 2,165, B. Cotton 565, By. Dyeing 1,285, Bundi 25, Ind. Cement 320, Katni Ord. 255, Katni Defd. 1,300, Tata New Defd. 390, Tata Old Defd. 1,005, Tata Ord. 222-8, Shivrajpur 35, Alcocks 740, B. Burma 760, By. Tramway 450, By. Steam 317-8, Tata Hydro 1,150.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Dec. 7th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 5,400-0	Rs. 20,00,775-0
Cash Certificates	,, 2,968-4	,, 6,99,167-0
Total ..	8,368-4	27,99,942-0

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

ARRANGEMENTS AT DELHI.

The Reception Committee of the 11th Sessions of the All-India Muslim League publishes the following for the information of the gentlemen who intend to join the Sessions of the League this year:—

(1) The Sessions of the League will be held on the 30th and 31st December, 1918, and if necessary on the 1st January, 1919.

(2) Boarding and lodging arrangements for the guests will be made for four days, i.e., from the 29th December 1918 to 1st January, 1919.

(3) Such arrangements will be made at the following rates:—

(a) For those who wish to live in Indian style Rs. 3 per day.

(b) For those who wish to live in European style Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per day according to the hotel in which they are accommodated.

(4) Carriages for the conveyance of the guests from the Railway Station to the Camp and from the Camp to the Railway Station will be supplied to them free of charge.

(5) Members of the All-India Muslim League and the visitors who intend to attend the League are requested to communicate their intention to the General Secretary, Muslim League Reception Committee, Fatehpuri, Delhi, by the 20th December at the latest. The Committee will not be responsible for the boarding and lodging arrangements of guests who fail to get their names registered by the date abovementioned.

(6) Guests will please take care to mention in their letters whether they want to live in Indian or European style.

In the end, the Reception Committee appeals to all the gentlemen who take interest in communal work to note the extraordinary importance of this sessions of the League and attend it in large numbers themselves as well as induce their friends and relations, who are not members of the League already, to join it and attend the sessions.

(Hajee) ABDUL GHAFFAR,
General Secretary.

All-India Muslim Legue,
Reception Committee Office,
Fatehpuri, Delhi.

REMOVAL OF WOOD FROM PRIVATE LANDS.

QUESTION OF PASSES.

The following Press Note, dated 28th November, 1918, is issued by Government:—

In a resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. S. D. Garud and adopted at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in December 1917, Government were asked to consider the question of the passes which are at present required for the removal from private lands of wood which is not Government property. In accordance with an undertaking given by Government that the question would be examined, the Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner in Sind were asked to favour Government with their opinions on the subject. After consulting the Collectors and the Conservators of Forests in their charges, the Commissioners of the Presidency proper have reported that in their opinion it would be highly inadvisable to dispense with the restriction under which passes are required for the removal of forest produce which is not Government property. The restriction is one the retention of which appears to be desirable in the interests both of Government and of private property owners. It is effective in checking illicit cutting in Government forests, and it serves to protect private lands from similar depredations. The necessity of a safeguard if this nature becomes greater as timber and forest produce generally rise in value and are consequently more exposed to malpractices. The officers consulted are accordingly unanimous in recommending that the present system obtaining in the Presidency proper should be retained, and Government have accepted their view. In order, however, to minimise the trouble incidental to the enforcement of the rules, Government have decided that in districts where the Forest establishment is small and there is much open country and little forest land, patels may be empowered to issue passes to owners for the removal of their forest produce. In the province of Sind the system of passes for forest produce in transit is governed by special rules differing from those which are in force in the Presidency proper. The question whether these rules should be modified in any way is still under consideration.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 6.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. T. Barlow, Chief Engineer, U. P. is placed on special duty under Government of India in connection with investigation of hydro-electro potentials of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. F. B. Prideaux is granted one year's leave. Mr. S. J. Gould is posted as consul for Siestan. Mons. J. J. Serre acts as Consul-General of France at Calcutta.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENTS.

The Port of Jafarabad in Kathiawar is deleted from list of ports under the Indian Sea Customs Act.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 5.

The rice market has again fallen considerably, there being no buyers and sellers can not dispose of their holding. Millers are credited with having 200,000 to 300,000 tons of old rice which it is suggested they held back when the market was rising in October to 330 and 340. Now it is not saleable at Rs. 340. The prices for paddy are normal. The anticipations of the new crop are that it will thresh out light. The prices are: December rice 340, January Rs. 307-8, February Rs. 310, three months Rs. 320 and April 325.

GOVERNMENT AND RICE CONTROL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the last September Sessions of the Legislative Council the Government of Bombay declared its intention to purchase and import rice from Burma. The then market price of rice was Rs. 14/8. When the Burma rice arrived here the Government instead of selling the rice at a lesser rate than the price obtaining in the market sold it at Rs. 15/1. The rice merchants were given to understand that the Government had in stock about 3 to 4 lakhs of gunnies. The merchants contracted with the Government to buy and sell all the rice on behalf of the Government. Afterwards when the merchants came to learn that the Government had some more rice with them and that the price of rice in Burma had gone down 50 per cent., they were forced to sell the rice at Rs. 14. The merchants also learnt that more rice was to come from Burma. The Rice Merchants Association then issued a circular calling upon all the merchants not to sell Government rice at less than Rs. 15/1. It is very strongly suspected that the Food Controller is behind this circular. This circular is evidently meant to get a higher rate for the Government rice, than the market price. Now it is certainly the business of the Government in these famine days to keep down prices as low as possible and not to raise them. So far the Food Controller has not been a blessing to Bombay. If the Government has the wellfare of the poor people at heart it is time that they should move in the matter and see that the prices of food stuff are not unreasonably enhanced by interested parties. As there are no facilities for freight the greedy merchants on whose hands stocks of rice and grain are heavy take undue advantage of the situation and force up the prices. As an instance some time back all the "Moog" available in the market, —about 4,000 gunnies, was bought by a single adventurer at Rs. 80 and sold it at not less than Rs. 120 per candy. Such things are allowed to go on when there is supposed to be a food controller, controlling the prices of food stuff.

The following suggestions are offered to keep the price of Burma rice within reasonable limits.

The Burma rice crop is good this year, and it is expected to about 27 lakhs of tons. Out of these 18 lakhs should be imported in India, and the rest left at the disposal of the Government. Nothing short of 18 lakhs of tons will meet the case. Freight restrictions should be totally removed. Railway freight should also be reduced as in pre-war days for inland distribution of rice. Price fixed by Government for Burma rice viz. 335 is a fair one. The freight from Rangoon to Bombay should be reduced from Rs. 55 to Rs. 30.

If these suggestions are adopted the rice could be sold at Rs. 11. It should be strictly laid down that the merchants should on no account take more profit than 6 pies in a rupee.—Yours, etc.

L. P.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S PROTEST AGAINST EXCESS PROFITS TAX

The following telegram has been sent by the President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce to his Excellency the Viceroy, Delhi.

"The Committee of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce respectfully protest against the proposal to carry into effect the programme in connection with the Excess Profits Tax. In view of the close of the war, the prevalent of famine conditions in some parts of India, the serious condition in the many staple markets, the impending taxation on these lines will seriously prejudice Indian interests and will be most unpopular. The Chamber pray reconsideration of the matter and abandonment of the scheme."

B.E.S. SCHOOLS.

On Friday, the 6th instant, the Bombay Education Society's Schools held their prize distribution in the school compound. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, President of the Society, presided, while Mrs. Palmer distributed the prizes. The children acted with much talent a small play which lasted for nearly an hour, after which the prizes were given away. Some of the trophies won by the boys and girls were kindly given by some of the school's patrons. Special boxing prizes were given by Mr. A. Flaming, who has shown great interest in the school's athletes, big and small.

Owing to the hour growing late the report of the school was taken as read, copies of the report having been distributed.

The Lord Bishop addressed a few words to all and the gathering then terminated with some rousing cheers for the Bishop, the Headmaster, and the holidays the last being over-cheered, and "God save the King."

ASTHMA.

Radical and Sure Cure.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific. I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

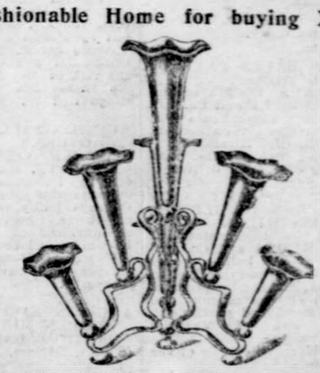
I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine. . . . . .

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease, even from childhood, should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

BAZLUL KARIM, *Retired Magistrate,*
63, Taltollah Lane,
CALCUTTA.

"XMAS SEASON"

Up-to-date fashionable Home for buying XMAS presents.



All Sorts of Jewellery, English and Indian Manufactured Silverware, Electroplated and Leatherware, Cutlery, Walking Sticks, etc., etc.

CAN BE HAD FROM,

JHAVERI Bros. & Co.

BARIA MANSION, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS BOOTS & SHOES.

"Be prepared for the coming Festivities."

JUST RECEIVED

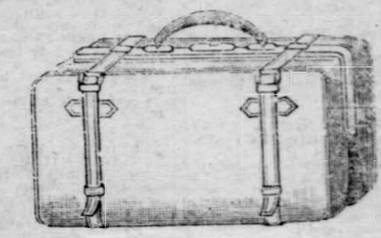
FROM OUR

FACTORY

Large Stock of Gent's and Children's High Class Boots and Shoes made of Glace Kid and Chrome Leathers

ALSO

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, etc.



SUTOR & Co. ESPLANADE ROAD.

AGENTS:

THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY.

THE LORDS AND INDIAN REFORM.

SOME PLAIN-SPEAKING FROM "THE TIMES."

The London "Times" in its issue of October 25th wrote as follows:— The debate in the House of Lords on Wednesday and yesterday upon the proposed constitutional reforms in India was in certain respects unsatisfactory, because it tended to confuse two issues. Lord Midleton, who initiated the debate with a motion that a Joint Committee of both Houses should be appointed to consider the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, very quickly reached a stage at which he seemed to be questioning the whole principle which lies behind that or any similar project of political reform in India. He doubted the expediency of adopting in India Western methods which might be inapplicable to Eastern sentiment and habit, and he denied that "genuine democratic institutions" could exist in the Dependency. Lord Lansdowne went a great deal farther, for he pronounced the idea that India could ever find a place in the British Empire "alongside the self-governing British Dominions" to be a dream. We may reply that unless some such dream is gradually and progressively realized, and unless India eventually takes her rightful place as a willing and contented unit within the Empire, the Imperial structure as we know it will all become unstable. Lord Sydenham was even more uncompromising in his attack on the principle on which the Report is based. His meagre alternative is that, as an experiment, the executive officers of certain selected districts shall all be Indian. Such an experiment was tried in one or more instances in the Bombay Presidency when Lord Sandhurst was Governor, and it was more recently tried in Bengal, but we believe it proved little either way. Moreover, to man a few districts with Indian officials, and to call the step experimental reform would be to withdraw from the distinct and definite pledges made in August, 1917, not by Mr. Montagu, but by his Majesty's Government, for whom Mr. Montagu was the instrument and mouthpiece. The time, however, has gone by when we can profitably discuss the basic principle of Indian constitutional reform. This country chose its pathway when Macaulay laid the foundations of Indian education on Western lines. The pledge of last year was only the latest and by far the most definite of several undertakings, all of which have pointed in the same direction. We can no more block the development of Western institutions in India than we can check the craving for Western education. The trouble with all the critics who say that Western methods are unsuited to the East is that they very rarely suggest any practical alternative. More often, like Lord MacDonnell in this debate, their criticism is chiefly destructive, or else amounts to a plea to leave India as a placid backwater outside the main currents of human life.

We cannot do it, for the ocean, the mountains, and the deserts no longer suffice to keep India isolated, and her peoples are deeply conscious of the new world movements stirring all about them. It is no answer to say that in other Oriental countries Western institutions have failed, for early failures were to be expected. It is no answer to point to India's dumb masses, who are oblivious of political change, for in most countries great constitutional changes have been set in motion in the first instance by small groups. Did the "masses" of Japan consciously demand the changes which were initiated fifty years ago? In any case, this country is bound by its pledges, as Lord Selborne pointed out, and no useful purpose is served by harking back to first principles. As for Lord Midleton's motion, however, we must admit that we sympathize with its avowed and immediate object. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report begged for criticism, and it is certainly desirable that a Select Committee of both Houses should examine the details of this highly technical matter at the earliest possible moment. Lord Curzon and Lord Islington both enumerated many objections to the appointment of a Committee at this moment. The Government have not made up their own mind about this particular scheme. The spokesmen of the Indian communities cannot come to England, and Lord Southborough's Committees have still to settle the franchise and other details in India. We agree. But if, as Lord Curzon finally announced, the Secretary of State is to embody the scheme in a draft Bill, surely a Select Committee should then be appointed as a factor in its discussion?

At a meeting of the U.P. Publicity Committee held with Sir Harcourt Butler in the chair, it was decided to continue the free distribution of the War Journal till peace was definitely signed. Some interesting details were given as to immense circulation of the journal the last issue numbering one hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred copies.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon.

Body guard Sports at the Willingdon Sports Club 4-30 p.m.

Farewell Dinner to their Excellencies by the Members of the Legislative Council.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni close at General Post Office 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

Farewell Official Dinner at Government House 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

Farewell dinner to their Excellencies by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay

FRIDAY, Dec. 13

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., 9.30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Cinema: at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	19 0	11 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	16 40	20 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	13
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B & C. I RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Northern Express	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21

Domestic Occurrence.

REQUIEM SERVICE.

There will be a Solemn Requiem High Mass on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 7-15 a.m., at the Rosary Church, Mazagon, for the repose of the soul of the late Michael George Peter, the beloved and only son of Mrs. B. Pinto, Matharpakady, Mazagon.

Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway, Bn., (Indian Defence Force) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening at 6-15 p.m.

SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS.

The third annual general meeting of the members of the Society will be held at Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday the 12th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY

A total of 99 deaths was reported in the city on Saturday as compared with 94 on the corresponding day of 1917 and 70 of 1916. There was no attack from either small-pox or cholera.

PAREL SETTLEMENT S. S. LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of this settlement, Mr. D. N. Deshpande will deliver a public lecture on "The Advantages from a Co-operative Store", in Choregalli at Parel, to-day, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), and Mr. Balbuwa will deliver a lecture on "The Life of Shrikrishna", in the hall of the settlement, to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

A HINDU WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

The 13th re-marriage ceremony under the auspices of the Hindu Widows Home, Bombay was performed according to the Hindu religious rites on Thursday, the parties being Shrimati Krishnabai Mehta and Mr. Ramachandra Virchandra Gandhi, a merchant of Nijampur in the Kolaba District.

S. S. LEAGUE DISPENSARY AT PAREL.

The honorary physician-in-charge of the Social Service League Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Parel, reports that during the quarter ending 30th November, 942 patients attended the dispensary, of whom 574 were males, 134 females and the rest 234 were children. The average daily attendance was 10 per day and the hours of the dispensary are from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m., in St. Xavier's College Hall, when Prof. A. C. L. Wilkinson, will give an address on "Gleanings from the History of Arithmetic." The lecture on "The Teaching of Chemistry" by Prof. D. D. Kanga which was to have come off on Tuesday, 17th December, 1918, has been postponed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

There was very little doing in coal shares, the prices of most of which have declined during the last few days with sellers far outnumbering buyers. Coal shares did not attract much attention, only a very restricted business being put through. In the industrial and miscellaneous section prices were for the most part unchanged and there was a better inquiry in evidence for popular stocks. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 38, 38 8, Burra Dhemo 14-4, Sensule 12-8, Sowardi 25-10.

Jute:—Hastyarh (ord) 46-4, Kamarhatty (ord) 763, 555, Kankinarrah (ord) 510, Kinnison (pref) 115, Lansdowne (ord) 206, Northbrook (ord) 48-12, Reliance (ord) 33-4.

Tea:—Central Cachar 96, Dejoo Valley 9-4.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 25, Britannia Jutes 11-8, Enamelled Ironware 4 8, Indian Tanneries 18, Orissa Cement 17-8 Kalyanpur Lime 19-4, Kumardhubi Engineering 53 4, Surma Valley Saws 20-12.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 76 to Rs. 76-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-6 to Rs. 76-10.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The following subscriptions for the month of November, 1918, are acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 14,26,925-13-8; Anonymous, Rs. 2-8; Pensioner as a mark of gratitude to Government, Rs. 40; Broach Branch, Rs. 500; H. P. Pavri, Rs. 20; Cutch Branch, Rs. 1,500; East Khandesh Branch, Rs. 448; St. George's Hospital Nursing Staff, Rs. 67; Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Rs. 1,000; Miss Moxon, Rs. 5; Rajkot Branch for October, Rs. 18; Rajkot Branch for November, Rs. 18; Porbander State, Rs. 200; Mahikantha Branch, Rs. 204-5-3; Dharwar Branch, Rs. 500; Sholapur Working Party, Rs. 15; Ahmedabad Branch, Rs. 1,000; A loyal Zoroastrian, Rs. 106-8; Rao Bahadur Baldeodas Birla, Rs. 15,000; Universal High School, Rs. 17; Palanpur Branch, Rs. 115; Western India Turf Club (Red X account), Rs. 600; Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji (Red X account), Rs. 200; Mr. A. J. Billimoria (Red X account), Rs. 25; Barsi Light Railway Employees Anna War Fund, Rs. 60; Mr. M. T. Mavrogordato, Rs. 50; Jhalawad Branch, Rs. 1,200; Captain T. Bannatyne, Rs. 37-8; Commandant, P. of W. Camp, Sumerpur, Rs. 2; Sale of Fancy Work, per Mrs. Bell, Rs. 479-6; Surat Branch, Rs. 2,000; Proceeds Exhibition of Fine Arts, at Sangli, per Rani Saheb of Sangli, Rs. 700; Mr. R. H. M. Mehta, from sale of his novel "How he got over", Rs. 575; and Lanouli Branch, Rs. 50. Total Rs. 14,53,681-0-11.

Gifts in kind have been received from Broach Branch, Bina Branch, Dharwar Branch, Limbdi Branch, Bijapur Branch, Karwar Branch, Kolhapur Branch, Assistant Engineer, Sirsa, Executive Engineer, Sabarmati, Mrs. Deakin Calcutta and H. H. the Fourth Pirncess of Burma.

The following have been contributed newspapers and magazines:—The Manager, "Madras Mail", Honorary Secretary, Bijapur Club, Mrs. Groves, Sholapur, G. I. P. R. S. Institute, Nagpur, Miss Skelton, Panchgani, A. C. Emanuel, Esq., Surat, A. E. Cumming, Esq., Dwarka, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Manmad, Mrs. Dawson, Chittor, Miss Macdonald, Jalgaon.

MAHAR COLONY AT AGRIPADA.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S CONCESSIONS.

The Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust recently had under consideration the following letter from Mr. A. A. Pais:—

"With reference to your letter of the 17th August 1918, I am requested by the elders of the Mahar Community in Bombay as decided by them in a meeting held by them some days back to approach you again to reconsider your decision to postpone the consideration of the question where chawls shall be provided for the Mahars.

They say that the recent influenza epidemic has played havoc among the members of their community and all of them have now realised through constant sufferings the benefit of migrating from the insanitary areas they are living in at present to a more sanitary locality on the Agripada Estate and that as early as possible. They earnestly request you, therefore, to take up the question of the Mahar Colony during the course of this month, sanction the scheme and make a small beginning by erecting one chawl at least for the Mahars. The propaganda the elders have been carrying on among the Mahars in Bombay by means of meeting and otherwise and the recent epidemic coming as it did after their constant and repeated warnings that the health of the community would suffer if they did not take advantage of the healthy locality on the Agripada Estate, have opened the eyes and ears of every Mahar in Bombay and they one and all now clamour that the scheme might be sanctioned at once and some work taken in hand as early as possible that they might attain the goal for which the elders have been agitating for years—a Mahar temple, Mahar school, a Mahar dharamshala, a set of Mahar chawls and a Mahar Co-operative Credit Society.

The elders pray that this is the best time for removing wholesale the Mahars from insanitary areas in the City and that if you would indrce the Board of Trustees to tackle the whole problem as early as possible by sanctioning the scheme and thus hasten the attainment of their heart's desire, they would every day of their life on bended knees pray to God that you and the Trustees of the Improvement Trust be showered every blessing in this life and the life to come. Thanking you with all my heart, for all that you have done and that I am certain you will do for the Mahars in future".

The Board has decided that the Clark Road frontage should be reserved for chawls for Mahars and that the Engineer should be requested to submit plans for the Board's sanction after consulting the petitioners as to the location of the proposed temple and dharmashala.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent Local Examination held at Poona in Practical Music. The examiner was Dr. W. Creser:—

PIANOFORTE.

First Steps.—
Macqueen P. P. G. Miss E. Lyon 67.

Preparatory.—
Manecaji M. M. Dastur Girls' School 87 Hons
Saldanha V. Convent School, Poona 76.
Whitley M. L. M. Miss E. Lyon 73.
Braganza A. St. Helena's School 72.

Junior.—
Romer M. R. The Convent, Poona, 85 Hons.
Cross D. St. Mary's School 84 Hons.
Sibbald F. St. Mary's School, 83 Hons.
Chapman M. Miss M. Smither 78.
Mobedgi S. R. St. Helena's School 78.
Mobedgi F. E. St. Helena's School, 77.
Davies P. St. Mary's School, 73.
Hopwood M. E. Miss E. Lyon, 66.

Intermediate.—
Oates A. St. Mary's School, 90 Hons
Dastur D. K. Dastur Girls' School, 83 Hons
Kent L. St. Mary's School, 76
Wadia A. The Convent, Poona, 72.
Mehta C. The Convent, Poona 71

Senior.—
Ross M. The Convent, Poona, 89 Hons.
DeLima A. The Convent, Poona 71.
Mackenzie E. St. Mary's School, 66.

VIOLIN.

Preparatory.—
Lobo J. Mr. J. B. D'Silva 87 Hons
Kennelly J. A. Mr. J. B. D'Silva 83 Hons.

Junior.—
Cornfield A. L. Mr. J. B. D'Silva 83 Hons.
Cavalet A. Mr. J. B. D'Silva, 73
Selwyn H. J. Mr. J. B. D'Silva 67
Bharucha S. N. Mr. J. B. D'Silva 67.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec., 8.

The Western depression that moved eastwards now appears to be passing through Afghanistan and is giving a heavy cloud in the extreme north of India. The conditions are unsettled in the south of the Bay and rain has fallen generally in the Bay Islands and at a few stations in southern Burma. Table Island reports one inch.

Forecast:—Light local precipitation is likely to appear in the North Punjab and surrounding hills.

MEDICAL VOLUNTEERS.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Medical Union write:—

"As Dr. K. K. Dadachanji in his reply to our letter in the "Chronicle" of 17th ultimo still persists in his statements that it was entirely due to him, that the Bombay Medical Union has moved to help the Government, and that as a result of that he was able to recruit 250 medical volunteers for the Government, and that all the heavy work entailed about the same was done by himself, etc., etc., the publication of the following further details is necessary."

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was called on 12th August, 1914, in connection with the question of the proposed school of Tropical Medicine. In that meeting the motion of Dr. Dadachanji was considered; and we give the following verbatim report written by the then Secretaries (Dr. Gagrat and Dr. Dadachanji) in order to avoid any misunderstanding about facts:—

"Dr. K. K. Dadachanji requested the President to give a priority to his proposition which was second on the agenda. The President with the sense of the meeting allowed Dr. Dadachanji to do so. Dr. Dadachanji then moved the following resolution:—"That in the grave emergency confronting our benign Government we the members of the Bombay Medical Profession do hereby offer our professional services whenever required by it, either on the civil or the military side."

Dr. F. N. Kapadia seconded the proposition. Drs. R. V. Patel, D. M. Gagrat, J. J. Cursetji, B. P. Sabawalla suggested some changes in the wording of the proposition although they approved of the idea of offering Professional services to Government. Dr. V. N. Bhajekar suggested the following alterations in the original proposition which Dr. Dadachanji accepted:—

"That in the grave emergency confronting our benign Government the members of the Bombay Medical Union do hereby respectfully offer their professional services, whenever required, either in the Military or Civil capacity. The Union has no doubt that the whole profession will co-operate in this movement in order to raise a sufficiently large corps of Volunteers,"

"That a provisional Bombay Medical Volunteers register be opened at the Union rooms to enlist the names of all Professional members desrious to join it, and that an urgent notice be sent to every member of the Local Profession.'

"That the Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Union should for this purpose act as a Special Medical Volunteer Committee with power to add to its members, and it should undertake efficient organisation of the volunteer corps and prepare for any emergency at a short notice."

"That the Special Committee should communicate and co-operate with the Committee of an Indian Field Hospital being raised by our local philanthophists."

The proposition was put to vote and carried unanimously. The President then read a draft prepared by him more or less on the lines of the views of the Managing Committee re. the Proposed School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay. It was adopted with some alterations and the President was requested to lay the views of the Union before the meeting to be held the next day, to discuss the question of the proposed Medical School. With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting was dissolved."

These are the complete minutes of this meeting, from which it will be seen that although Dr. Dadachanji moved his formal proposition, it was amended and substantially amplified by Dr. Bajekar. Dr. Dadachanji is right if he suggests that he formally moved the Union, but if he wants the public to believe that he was the sole organiser of the movement, and worse still that he recruited two hundred and fifty medical men, he is not only entirely in the wrong, but is intentionally making a misstatement which he has no right to do and which is against all facts. If Dr. Dadachanji is correct in his statement he ought to give the names of the 250 medical men he was able to recruit, and the details of his recruiting methods, and whether it was by public or private lectures, circulars, etc., that he did the work. It was as a result of the circulars sent by the Union that about fifty members volunteered their services.

It might be here said that even before the meeting of the Union, some members of the Union had of their own accord offered their services to the Government. The very fact that Dr. Dadachanji joined the service and left India about the beginning of December, 1914, thus leaving his duties to his co-Secretary, Dr. Gajrat who had to cope alone with the secretarial work is enough to demonstrate the hollowness of Dr. Dadachanji's claim. About the undesirable attack on the Managing Committee of the Union and the conventions of the Meetings, and Dr. Dadachanji's suggestion about the President's formal work and the Secretary's entire work, etc., the same need no comment from us as the work of the Union is known to its members, (and the very meeting and the Minutes of the meeting of 12th August, 1914, show it.)

DELAY IN CABLES TO UNITED KINGDOM

The General Superintendent, The Eastern Telegraph Company, reports that owing cable interruptions, heavy Government traffic and shortage of staff through sickness, the managing Director at London intimates that cables to the United Kingdom and beyond will be subject to the following delay. Full rate telegrams 5 to 6 days; Deferred telegrams 10 to 14 days.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 7.

An ordinance is issued to-day raising by fourteen crores the amount of investment in British Treasury Bills against the Indian Paper Currency reserve.

"DECCAN" FOOTBALL TEAM.

VISIT TO BOMBAY.

The Deccan War Hospital Football Team, who have had a particularly good record during their stay in Poona, visited Bombay on Sunday, the 24th November to play the "crack" R. A. M. C. teams there. On the 25th instant they were entertained at the Fort by the Colaba War Hospital. The game resulted in a win for the Poona team by 4—0. On the 27th they visited the Cooperage ground when the Cumballa War Hospital lost to them by 6—0. These results were rather good for the "Deccanis." It should be borne in mind, however, that they are fortunate in possessing many of their old players when the team was known as 16th Stationary Hospital of the Dardanelles and Western Egypt Campaigns. The football witnessed was of a very good standard, and many of the Bombay football enthusiasts would welcome another visit from the Poona team.

DHULIA PRANIRAKSHAKA SANSTHA.

HUMANITARIAN WORK DURING THE EPIDEMIC.

A correspondent writes:—Now that the influenza epidemic has completely subsided, it is time that the institution's work in this connection should be reviewed and made known to the public at large. Through the free Ayurvedic dispensary opened by the institution, Ayurvedic medicines were freely given to about three thousand persons at Dhulia. The Sanstha distributed broadcast hundreds of pamphlets on prevention as well as on cure. In about fifty places in Khandesh and elsewhere medicines were given to three thousand persons. The Dewan of the Rajkot State, the Naib Dewan of Badwani State in Central India and others from distant places asked the institution to supply them with medicines as well as the prescription. Incidentally it may be remarked that the efficacy of the Ayurvedic medicines has been clearly demonstrated. It is a matter of legitimate pride that the work of the Sanstha was highly appreciated and well spoken of everywhere.

The Pranirakshaka Sanstha was established in 1906. Its aims and objects are (1) to save as much animal life as possible and to prevent its harassment by resorting to suitable means. (2) to enlighten the public regarding the advantages of vegetarian diet. (3) to try to dissuade the masses from meat-diet. The society has opened a free reading-room where 2,000 books, 20 magazines and 19 journals have been collected. The expenditure of the Sanstha is largely met by donations. The Sanstha's expenditure and field of work are ever increasing and the Sanstha has no doubt that as its work comes to be recognised, funds will be pouring in from the appreciative public.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood, which has been in existence for the last 20 years is serving the cause of the student community by arranging lectures on various subjects and by conducting the Senior and the Junior class, the former for the College students and others, and the latter specially for school-boys. It has also got a library for the students and a reading room supplied with newspapers and weeklies. It has also got a Badmington Court in its compound and a Debating Society. Among its Patrons, may be mentioned the names of Dr. Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore and Dr. Sir J. C. Bose. The late Sir Ratan Tata, who was its patron, helped it to the extent of Rs. 4,000, and as long as his annual grant continued, it was a sort of pecuniary help to the students to the extent of Rs. 600, per year; but since the time the grant ceased before Sir Ratan Tata's departure to England, the pecuniary help rendered to the students by the Brotherhood also ceased. This year in January when Dr. Sir J. C. Bose was in Bombay, the Brotherhood presented a purse, containing a sum of Rs. 500, out of its own funds for the use of his Institution. Its annual income is only about Rs. 3,500 and the expenses also stand nearly equal to it. In order to improve its financial condition and thus to enable it to render help to such students as are unable to continue their college studies on their own resources the Ganchary Dramatic Co., are giving a benefit performance of "Mruchhakatika," on the night of the 12th instant at Ballivalla's Grand Theatre. An appeal is made to the citizens of Bombay for help to this deserving Institution.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

FIRST CONVOCATION ON 17 TH JANUARY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 7.

The first Convocation of the Benares Hindu University will take place on the 17th January, 1919. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Chancellor of the University, will preside. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, the Pro-Chancellor and his Honour Sir Harcourt Butler the Visitor, will also be present. It is hoped that other Ruling Princes who are patrons besides the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, Vice-Patron of the University, will also be present. The College of Arts, physical and chemical laboratories and the buildings for residences for the students and the staff are making fair progress. The workshop which is to form part of the mechanical and electrical engineering department will be ready in a month. The power plant and other machinery for equipping it has already been purchased or made. It is expected that the University will move to its new home next year after July.

COTTON CONTRACTS CONTROL BILL.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION.

The Bombay Shroff Association has addressed a representation to the Bombay Government regarding the Bombay Cotton Contracts Bill, in the course of which they say:—

"We are constrained to remark that no legitimate opportunity was offered to us of criticising this Bill before it was introduced in the Council. It is a matter of profound regret and disappointment to the members of this Association that the power of nominating experts was not utilised by Your Excellency's Government to give an opportunity to this important section of the Indian Commercial Community which is not represented by any member sitting at present on the Bombay Legislative Council, nor was any opportunity given to this body to lay their views before the Select Committee."

Though the Association do not desire in any way to reflect against the very sympathetic official who was the Chairman of the Cotton Contracts Committee, they cannot help thinking that the appointment of an official is extremely wrong in principle and would be from every standpoint unjustifiable and objectionable, now that the war has ended. It is their considered and emphatic opinion that the Chairman should in any case be a cotton merchant and should be elected by the board.

Further, it was provided in the original draft that the board should consist of eight members nominated by the Governor-in-Council. The number of the board has been increased to 12 members which the Association is glad to observe is in accordance with the general feeling entertained in the commercial circles, but the constitution which is provided for the board by the Select Committee involves the nomination of not only the Chairman but of six other members out of the remaining eleven. The principle of election has been conceded to the members of the Clearing House to the extent of three seats out of twelve and the Millowners' Association have been provided with two seats, thus making up a total of 12.

The members of the Association feel it their duty to protest against the proposed interference with trade through the nomination of members of the board and through the nomination of the Chairman who is to be an official. Such interference is, wrong in principle and is unwarranted except in most serious contingencies like war and should not take place in opposition to clearly stated public opinion and in the face a strong feeling entertained by the trade.

Further the Association point out that of the Indian trade interests the trade passing through and financed by the members of the Association amount to not less than one-third. The claims of the Association are thus such as it would be neither just nor statesmanlike to ignore.

The Association finally suggest that the constitution of the Board should be,—with a view to give adequate representation to all important interests—as follows:—

6 to be elected by the members of the Clearing Houses.

2 to be elected by the members of the Millowners' Association.

2 to be elected by the members of the Marwari Chamber.

2 to be elected by the members of the Bombay Shroffs' Association.

2 to be nominated by the Board for the present to secure representation to any important trade concerns that may—in the opinion of the Board—not be adequately represented by election.

THE CENSORSHIP SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The English Mail arrived in Bombay on Saturday evening, and I understand the letters were received at the Post Office soon after 6 p.m.

On inquiry I was informed that the Censor would not start to deal with the letters until 10 a.m. on Sunday morning, a delay of 16 hours.

On Monday another steamer arrived carrying mails, but the letters were not touched by the Censor until the following morning.

Are these delays necessary? Surely the special staff engaged by the Censor Authorities should be ready to tackle the mails directly on arrival at the G.P.O.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Dec. 6th.

BLUE TAPE.

INVESTITURE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

At the reception to be held at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, on Saturday the 7th December, 1918, his Excellency the Governor intends to invest the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and to present the Insignia of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S.; the Insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to, Colonel T. G. Peacocke, Mr. L. W. Hartley, Jhala Shri Mansinghji Surajsinghji Major G. H. Willis, Mr. F. W. Bain, Mr. J. E. Jackson, and Lieut-Colonel F. A. F. Barnardo, I.M.S.; the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to Miss Charlotte Richmond Mill, Mrs. Emma Jackson, and Mr. Narayan Malhar Joshi; the King's Police Medal to Mr. Roy Havelock Haslam; and the sanads and badges of their titles to Rao Bahadurs Keshab Vithal Kokje, Manilal Baghubhai Javeri, and Manishankar Rajram Trivedi, and Khan Bahadurs Palanji Navroji Daver, Phirozshah Edulji Ghamat, Barjorji Sorabshah Munsiff, Ardeshir Kavasji Turner, the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar and Muhammad Ally Abdul Kader.

WILLINGDON ADMINISTRATION.

MILLHANDS' MEETING AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

On Friday night Rao Bahadur Chintamanrao Vaidya, Dr. Savarkar and Mr. Gosawi addressed a large meeting of mill-hands on Lord Willingdon's Administration. Dr. Sathaye presided. Prof. P. K. Telang and Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas, Umar Sobani, B. G. Horniman and Syud Hussain were on the platform.

Rao Bahadur Vaidya said that perhaps it might be asked why he and his friends were troubling the mill-hands on such a question as the administration of a Governor. What had the mill-hands to do with such questions of Politics. But, he said, to ask a question like that was to be blind to the course of events all over the world. In every nation the labourer has become conscious of his power and is trying successfully to have his proper due in the administration of his country. Politics really touched the poormill-hands and the labourers the most. Little changes in administration and their effects were marked vividly on the poor. If a bad or week Government caused a rise in the price of bread or grain, who suffered, the rich or the poor? The wheel of Government crushed the poor the most and so it was necessary for the poor to study and examine the administration. It was their legitimate ground. They had every right to form their opinions, and it was the easiest task to know whether a particular administration did good to the people or not. Then he asked the mill-hands whether Lord Willingdon deserved a memorial. 'A man' he said is not worthy of a memorial unless he had some godly qualities in him.' And could those qualities be known the simplest test was how a man felt for the worried and the grieved and what he did for them. Did Lord Willingdon, as a Governor, pass this test? What did he do for them in the horrible epidemic? How did he treat the poor peasants of Kaira a few weeks ago? He had insulted a leader like Lokamanya Tilak who worked and suffered that the poor people of India may have their rights. When people were fearing famine, Lord Willingdon's Government passed the Mahura Bill thereby depriving hundreds of honest and innocent people of food resources. And this had been crowned by forcing a heavy tax in the form of punitive police on a famine ridden people. Did Lord Willingdon feel and work for the worried and the grieved as a good man ought? Why should he then have a memorial? For the last hundred years or more Indians were voting memorials to all sorts of officers. It was high-time for them to stop it. They must first consider whether a memorial was deserved for some extraordinary qualities. A memorial always brought back the events and associations which in ordinary life we were sure to forget and if Lord Willingdon could not show any extraordinary quality whereby he deserved one the best memorial for him would be to have no memorial, as it would save him from the sad recollections which would be put into the memory and mind of those who would see his memorial.

Mr. Gosawi, who followed, said that the movement was characterised as the movement of the young who know nothing of politics. youth was not so atrocious a crime as many seemed to take it. He exhorted the audience to think for themselves and decide boldly and fearlessly according to their conviction.

DAYS OF UNDESERVED MEMORIALS GONE.

Next followed Dr. Savarkar. He asked why was it that a memorial was to be voted to the Governor? Was it simply because he was leaving Bombay? If men got memorials merely for leaving Bombay all would try to catch some steamer or train so that they might claim a memorial. As to Lord Willingdon it was said, he had done no harm to the people, he treated them sympathetically and so a tribute was due to him. Was Lord Willingdon or any Governor paid from their pockets, from the currency which was filled by collecting copper and nickel pices from the poor as revenue, for doing any harm to them. He was paid so heavily that he might do some good to them. Had he done that? What had he done for them in the epidemic? It was claimed that Lord Willingdon was so sympathetic. Only the other day he presided over the Famine Relief Fund meeting. But if they went over the list of subscriptions his name was nowhere to be found. They had seen how the European and American labourers were getting a hand in the administration of their country. They were alive to their rights. And if they wanted the future Governors to do something for them, they must have it made clear that the days of undeserved memorials were gone.

The President told them to think over the speeches they had heard and to vote against the memorial if they were convinced, as he hoped they must have been, that the administration of Lord Willingdon did not deserve one.

MR. ACWORTH'S LOYALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. Acworth in the "Times of India" apart from politics, may I venture to question through the columns of your valued paper whether the loyalty which he professes for the King Emperor is a mere sham or bogus? Otherwise, would he come forward and explain why he kept his office open on 27th November, which was declared a holiday solemnly by the Government of India, in honour of the celebration of the armistice? Does it not occur to the Government that this senior partner of Messrs. Little & Co. should be hushed up of his disloyalty to the King-Emperor?—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

[We understand that Messrs. Little & Co.'s office was closed partially on the 27th ultimo but not at all on the other two holidays, viz. the 22nd and 23rd ult.—Editor.]

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LORD WILLINGDON'S ADMINISTRATION.

AN INDICTMENT AND A CONDEMNATION.

SPEECH BY
MR. B. G. HORNIMAN
AT
SHANTARAM'S CHAWL, BOMBAY
ON NOVEMBER 26TH 1918.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO., X. Y. Z.—The aspersions will be met in due course.
PEACE AND ORDER.—The matter is before a Special Court.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 9th December, 1918.

DEATH-BED REPENTANCE.

It is amusing to observe the haste now being displayed by Lord Willingdon's Government to get things done, in order that his administrative record may not go down to posterity as the dreary tale of sins of omission and commission which it was until a few days ago. Last Thursday's meeting of the Corporation was made memorable by the receipt of a letter from Government undertaking to share equally with the Bombay Corporation the additional expenditure on Primary Education to be incurred by the Ten Years' Scheme introduced by the Schools Committee last year. In Poona, we learn, the Office of the Director of Public Instruction has been stirred up by a communication from headquarters and a member of the staff has been, or is about to be, placed on special duty for the purpose of speeding up the opening of new primary schools in the Presidency under the 500-schools-a-year programme which has never been carried into effect. And, if rumour speaks true, still more wonderful happenings,—the decision to transfer the powers and duties, now vested in the City Improvement Trust Board, to the legitimate agency, marking as it does a great stroke in the domain of local self-government, has already been announced—are about to burst upon the expectant gaze of Lord Willingdon's admirers who are ready to attribute to his genius, liberality, sympathy and initiative—we do not know whether we have exhausted the vocabulary of the flatterers—the measures, which most people know owe their initiation to the energy and persistence of a more vigorous personality. However, we do not complain if they represent a death-bed repentance on the part of a departing Governor, who has been rudely awakened to the fact that lavish expressions of sympathy unsupported by deeds are not sufficient to earn the gratitude of the people at large and that the public memory is not so short as might be supposed.

While we welcome the decision of the Government to go further even than they were asked by the Corporation in regard to the share they should bear of the increased expenditure on Primary Education in the City of Bombay, we must decline to share in the fulsome adulation of Lord Willingdon's "liberality" which it has evoked from people who should know better. It is interesting to note that it has taken a year for the Government to answer the letter in which the Corporation made the original proposal to the Government to bear one-third of the additional expenditure. What have they been doing in the interval? The general public are not aware, perhaps, of the complete *volte face* they have performed. So far back as January 1917 the Hon. Mr. Patel gave notice to the Government of Bombay to introduce in the Legislative Council a Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. This Bill proposed to give the Corporation power to make Education compulsory in the City of Bombay, and in that event the original Act, which would make the Government responsible for a share of the cost only in the event of education being made free, or free and compulsory at the instigation of Government, was to be so amended as to make them responsible for such share in any event. This Bill would have met the case which the Corporation put in their request to the Government in their letter of December 1917. But how did the Government meet this proposal? After putting technical objections in the way of the Bill, into which we need not enter here, they wrote on the 5th of October 1917 to Mr. Patel as follows:—

> Section 62 E, which is proposed to be added to the Act by Clause 111 of the Bill, provides for a grant from the public revenues to the Corporation of the City of Bombay for which, in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor, sufficient reason has not been shown, and which would involve a preferential treatment of the Corporation in relation to other city municipalities. I am therefore to inform you that his Excellency is unable to accord sanction to the Bill under Section 80 (2) of the Government of India Act 1915.

Thus what was improper and illegal in October, 1917, has suddenly become desirable and feasible in December 1918, when Lord Willingdon is about to quit office and something has to be done to exhibit to the public something to justify the encomiums of a discredited administration. The proposal for "preferential treatment of the Corporation in relation to other city muncipalities" which was a sin on the part of Mr. Patel in October 1917 becomes a virtue in Lord Willingdon in December 1918 and is to be condoned by a glaring illegality! For, while we would gladly see education made free and compulsory in the City of Bombay and welcome every step that leads in that direction, it is impossible to condone the unconstitutional character and actual illegality of what the Government propose to do. In the first place, unconstitutional, because it is highly improper that the Government and the Corporation should enter into an arrangement of this kind, which involves an amendment of the law, before going to the Legislature for that amendment; illegal, because the proposal to make this grant in the current year involves the spending of money in direct contravention of the Act. It is thus open to anyone, who may be so disposed, to go to the High Court and get a writ of mandamus restraining the Government from giving this grant before the Act is amended. We hope no one will do so. But since the mofussil municipalities have a distinct grievance in this matter, as Lord Willingdon himself was advised in October 1917, it would not be surprising if some one did so. It is amusing to note how the bureaucracy, with all their meticulous concern for laws, forms, rules and regulations and the respect that should be paid to them, can ride a coach-and-four through an Act of the Legislature when a Governor is really anxious to do something and has at his back a strong minister who is more concerned for the progress and welfare of the people than anything else.

BOLSHEVISM IN GERMANY.

Among the parties struggling for power in Germany at the present time, the Spartacus group bears the most romantic appellation. Monarchists, Socialists, and Constitutionalists have in the indication of their names certain plain programmes of Government which, however mixed and untried, have, more or less, definite ideas behind the movements. If the Spartacus group deliberately assumed their name, it is one of terror. Spartacus was the leader of the Gladiatorial War which was directed against Rome about 72 B.C. With Roman historians, his enterprise was a subject of misrepresentation and ridicule, so that the odious flavour of his name is more due to his misfortune than to his fault. The Slave war of which Spartacus was the organiser took three years for its suppression, but the energy with which he prosecuted it, gave Rome months of anxiety. As a captain of brigands, he, out of necessity, selected Mount Vesuvius as the base of his operations. He seems to have been a consummate commander for the guerilla warfare he chose as his method leading his insurgent hordes to the gates of Rome. There is no accurate account of his exploits even in Plutarch, but as a leader of slaves, he seems to have exhibited infinite patience and energy, so that the motive of his insurrection must be reckoned to be more that of the liberator than that of the adventurer. The credit of having subjugated Spartacus is ascribed to Pompey, and the drama of high-souled brigandage ended in 71 B.C.

There are no indications of the strength of parties in Berlin, though the Government of Ebert is struggling to hold its own with precarious success. Four thousand officers have resolved to established a corps for upholding the Government. The Spartacus group has in the meanwhile seized Essen and Krupp's organ "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung." On the top of and covering all this story comes the sensational claim of Libknecht that Berlin is really in *his* hands, and the report that "in a few days people will be amazed at happenings." Added to it is the prophecy that "a Bolshevist wave will run from Berlin to the Rhine carrying everything before it." The arrest of the Berlin Soviet is, we imagine, subsequent to the gruesome prediction of the "Bolshevist wave." The Executive Committee of the Berlin Soviet was arrested by somebody, but it was not the Government, since Ebert disclaimed all responsibility at the demonstration in front of the Chancellery. He demanded the release of the committee, and nothing more is known about it, except that the soldiers came out with machine guns and there was a scene of general firing. The Government is preoccupied with the execution of the armistice terms, but Ebert is asked to figure in another revolution assuming the office of the President of the "republic." Starvation, which is the most potent incentive to disorder, is distracting the people. The terms of the armistice reserve to the Allies the right of entry into Germany for the purposes of maintaining order, and if the "Bolshevist wave" now threatened, spreads in the country, the Allies may have to assume that responsibility. The German fleet is anchored in the Forth, Belgium is rescued, and the left bank of the Rhine is evacuated, the British having entered Cologne. There are only a few days more for the termination of the armistice period, but there should be a stable and accredited Government in Germany for proper representation at the Peace Conference. There is undoubtedly a great amount of steadiness in the German character which should enable the people to restore the internal tranquility of the country, but the outbreaks of mushroom groups will not hasten it. And a quiescent Germany we must have. We do not believe that the turmoils of Russia are ever possible of repetition anywhere, least of all so in Germany. But the attitude of the Allies must not be that of rigid non-interference, if they in their united capacity can help to restore order and retire. If there was error in their attitude towards Russia at the revolution, it must be a warning and not a precedent. Soviet Government is really goverhment by commotion, while the danger of Spartacus adventures is that with the object of liberating slaves, their protagonists often end in enslaving a few without the prosaic temper for reconciliation with ordinary government. If, as we are told, by Reuter, there is going to be a riot of Bolshevism in Germany, the Allies will have a grave responsibility to fulfil.

Notes of the Day.

Future of Turkey.

We have not heard much of Turkey of late. Attention has been naturally concentrated more or less on the chief offender, Germany. What is to be the future of Turkey? The question is not without its interest to Indians. President Wilson made mention of Turkey in his now famous fourteen points and said that the Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured of secure sovereignty, but that other nationalities under Turkish rule should be assured security of life and autonomous development. The Dardanelles was to be permanently open and free under international guarantees. Lord Robert Cecil went further and remarked in the course of a recent speech that the Turks had proved themselves utterly incapable of ruling subject races and that the object of Government was to secure the latter's full liberation.

An Abandoned Policy.

We can understand autonomy and fully support it. We can understand full liberation, though we hold that all attempts should be made to preserve the integrity of Turkey. But the "Saturday Review" in England and the "Statesman" in India are frankly out for an annexationist policy. No responsible minister has adopted any such policy. Land hunger has been denied over and over again by ministers, including the Premier himself. It is not a case of Britain alone. If Britain takes a slice, France will promptly grab another and Italy will have to be conoled with something. But this kind of international burglary has been definitely abandoned now, and it is in the last degree unlikely that the Chauvinists in England and India will be allowed to influence the decision of England regarding Turkey.

The Imperial Legislative Council.

The life of the Imperial Legislative Council has been extended up to July, 1920, and a similar extension is desirable and likely in connection with the provincial councils. For the sake of hardly a year, an election on the old list is not worth having. The whole character of the Council and of the electorates is to be materially changed—and the old members may well continue for some time longer.

Restoration of Hyderabad Municipality.

So the Hyderabad Municipality is to be restored again. Not immediately, however, but after six months when the new election lists will be ready. Now that we have waited so long, six months more will not matter much. The number of electors has been raised from 3,000 to 12,000. The Municipality is to have 45 members, 2-3rds of whom will be elected. Naturally Government attempt to defend their measures, but the reader is familiar with the story of the suppression and we need not go over the ground again. Next time Government suppress a local body, they will please remember that when a municipality goes wrong, the Corporation should not be killed, but dissolved and fresh elections held, according to recognised rules of municipal government. The procedure followed by Government is a barbarous relic and the sooner it is discontinued the better. By the bye, how many local bodies are on the suspension list and when are they to be restored?

Unfortunate Mysore.

It could not be reasonably expected that Sir M. Visvesvarayya would continue as Dewan after the recent changes in the Mysore Executive Council. His Highness the Yuvararaja of Mysore is to enter the Council as President with double votes and precedence over the Dewan. The Dewan is to be a back number and rank as an ordinary Councillor. It meant virtually inviting Sir M. Visvesvarayya to resign and we are not surprised to read that the Dewan of Mysore has gone on six months' leave prior to retirement. It is difficult to understand what need there was for these uncalled-for changes in the Mysore administration. The pity of it is that all this is pretended to be done to give a popular character to the Mysore Government. His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will find himself grievously mistaken if he thinks that he has popularised Government by making his brother a new functionary with double votes. We do not see also how any administrator worthy the name could hereafter accept the Dewanship of Mysore with the rank of an ordinary Councillor.

A Great Record.

We are not sorry for Sir M. Visvesvarayya. He leaves behind him a splendid record rarely rivalled even in the annals of Mysore which has been exceptionally fortunate in having an unbroken succession of able Dewans. Sir M. Visvesvarayya decidedly leaves Mysore far better than he found it, especially in the domain of commerce and industry. His ambition was to double the wealth of Mysore within a short period and judging from the results already achieved none can deny that he was on a fair way towards it. He initiated many schemes ensuring the progress of Mysore and his departure at a time when he could have rendered priceless services to the State is deplorable. But there is reason to hope that the titanic genius of Sir M. Visvesvarayya will find a congenial sphere of work. Probably the loss of Mysore may be the gain of India. We hope that the new President of the Council will endeavour to carry on the work of the late Dewan and complete his schemes, notably the Bhathal-Shimoga Railway project and the acquirement of a convenient port for Mysore on the western coast. We cannot congratulate Mysore on the retrograde step it has needlessly taken but if the new Council adheres to Sir M. Visvesvarayya's policy, that will be something.

The New Inspector-General of Police.

Some notable changes are announced in the Bombay Police. Mr. Guider is to hold temporarily the charge of the Inspector-General of Police till he is relieved by an I.C.S., who is to be the permanent head of the Bombay Police. Nobody can accuse us of being over-friendly to the Police. But we frankly condemn the drafting in of an I.C.S. to rule the Police. Is there no one in the Force capable of holding the post with honour to himself and credit to Government? We have never been able to assimilate the view that an I.C.S. is capable of doing anything. We find in our own over-indulgent Presidency members of the heaven-born service as Director of Agriculture, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Municipal Commissioners, Judges and what not. Do Government realise what a heavy disappointment it will be to the whole Force to learn that Government do not consider any one of them fit to hold the place? Why should the prize-post go out of the service? We have said many uncomplimentary things of the Police whenever called for, but we cannot approve of this injustice.

The "Poor" Police.

While on the subject, we may notice the correspondence that is appearing of late in the "Pioneer" on the necessity of increasing the pay of Police officers. While as yet the lower ranks are miserably paid any idea of increasing the pay of higher officers cannot for a moment be entertained. Sir Charles Cleveland may say anything. He may be afraid that there is a good deal of genteel poverty among police officers. Another may elaborate this and say that the police officers are desperately poor. The best thing would be to recruit capable and efficient Indians of whom there is no dearth as police officers. The first duty of Government is to pay at least a living wage to the lower ranks. Then the so-called miseries of highly paid police officers may be taken into consideration. Nobody denies that the police perform important functions; but the pay police officers are receiving now cannot be called inadequate. Instead of making these querulous complaints, if the officers were to devote themselves to the betterment of the rank and file, they would be better employed. As it is, the Indian services are one of the most highly paid probably in the world. India cannot afford to pay even a penny more to the superior police officers.

Crime in Parel.

We understand that cases of theft and disorderliness are becoming frequent in Poibawdi Corner, Parel, where in the last week of November there were two cases of theft, of which one entailed a substantial loss on the victim and two cases of affray, in one of which it is alleged a violent assault was inflicted. It is stated that even after complaints to the police it is not unusual to find about that place groups collected of undesirable characters. There is a feeling that urgent police action is called for and we trust that necessary action will be taken to render the locality secure for the inhabitants, whether it is to be treated as an urban or a suburban area for police purposes.

The Retiring Satraps.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Pentland are about to retire shortly. A Madras Municipal Corporator who wanted to propose an address to Lord Pentland wisely withdrew the motion in time. So it appears Lord Pentland will have to be known in future only by the Bentland Potatoseeds Farm to be opened in his name by some Ooty enthusiasts. The Soldiers' Club named after the Punjab Satrap is to be placed on permanent footing and a similar institution is to be opened for Indian soldiers. It is difficult to make out why one Soldiers' Club should not do for the comrades in war. However Sir Michael is to have thus a double memorial. Sir Henry Rattigan could not find words adequately to praise Sir Michael and placed him by the side of Lawrence and Montgomery. O'Dwyer and Pentland know best in what esteem they are held by the people they came out to "rule" and fulsome words of flattery cannot deceive them.

Wanted: A School for Navigation.

We are glad to learn that Madras is soon to have a School of Navigation. Only rival claims are being advanced regarding the merits of Negapatam and Calicut in connection with the location of the school. But what are we doing in Bombay? If we mistake not, a handsome offer was made to Government for training lascars. Did it come to anything? Much more is needed now and Bombay should also establish a well-equipped school of navigation. New lines and new openings are required and a maritime province like Bombay cannot altogether leave the art of navigation to mere chance.

EXTRADITION OF KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT NOT TO OPPOSE ALLIED DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Dec. 8.

PARIS.—A Zurich correspondent states that the German Government has decided not to oppose the Allied demand for extradition of the ex-Kaiser and ex-Crown Prince for trial in an inter-allied court.

20 BAGS OF GOLD SENT TO KAISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Dec. 8.

The "Weser Zeitung" says the president of the soldiers' council at Hamburg positively declares that he knows that twenty bags of minted gold have been despatched to the ex-Kaiser.

£8000,000,000 CLAIMED FROM GERMANY.

AS CASH REPARATION TO BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 8.

The papers state that Mr. Lloyd George will announce to-day that the cash reparation demanded by Britain and the Dominions from Germany will be eight thousand millions sterling. The claim has been prepared by a committee presided over by Mr. Hughes and including Baron Cunliffe.

ORIGIN OF BERLIN OUTBREAK.

SEQUEL TO ARREST OF SOVIET COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Dec. 8.

A telegram from Berlin says at a meeting of soldiers from the front a soldier announced that the executive committee of the Berlin soviet had been arrested. A procession was thereupon organised and held a demonstration before the Chancellery, demanding a republic with Ebert as the first president.

When asked whether he would agree to this, Ebert said he must first confer with the Government. He denounced the arrest of the committee and declared that Government was not responsible for it. The committee must be released immediately.

A later message reports that the soldiers turned out with machineguns and general firing ensued, in which sixteen were killed and fifteen wounded.

ELECTIONS TO BAVARIAN DIET.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Dec. 8.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Munich says elections to the Bavarian Diet will be held on January 12th. All male and female subjects who are over twenty are allowed to vote and any male or female Bavarian aged at least twenty-five can be elected.

ARRIVAL OF DESTROYER FLOTILLA AT WILHELMSHAVEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Dec. 8.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Rheinisch-Westfaelische Zeitung" states that the British squadron under Admiral Browning arrived at Wilhelmshaven on the 4th, but owing to the fog anchored in the Schilling roadstead. Admiral Browning sent a wireless message refusing to negotiate with the soldiers' and workers' council.

TERRORISM IN RUSSIA.

MORE OUTRAGES BY OFFICIAL COMMISSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Dec. 8.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Petrograd states that the terrorist commission at Mohileff, alleging that a counter-revolutionary plot had been discovered, murdered fourteen persons, including Prince Eristoff and his two sisters, also Prince and Princess Sviatopolk-Mirski.

DEATH OF MR. CECIL CHESTERTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Dec. 8.

Mr. Cecil Chesterton has died while serving as a private in France.

The late Mr. Cecil Edward Chesterton, was the younger brother of Mr. G. K. Chesterton the well known author and journalist. He was educated at St. Paul's School. He entered journalism in 1901, writing first for the "Outlook", and, afterwards for a large number of journals and magazines. He was a member of the executive of the Fabian Society in 1906-7, but later abandoned Fabian Socialism and began to attack the Party System in 1910. He was sub-editor of the "Eye-witness" in 1911-12 and became its editor in 1912. In the same year he founded the "New Witness", and edited till 1916. He came much in the public eye by his attack on the Marconi Contract in 1912. His energies at this time were mainly devoted to the exposure of the corruption of professional politics. He lectured in America during the winter of 1914-15. He had been serving in the war as a private in the Highland Light Infantry. Among his writings are: Gladstonian Ghosts, 1906; The People's Drink, 1909; Party and People, 1910; The Party System (with Mr. Belloc), 1911; Nell Gwynne, 1911; The Prussian hath said in his Heart, 1914; The Perils of Peace, 1916. Mr. Chesterton was only 39 years of age at the time of his death

PREMIER AT LEEDS.

DEFENCE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 6 p.m., Dec. 8.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Leeds was devoted to a defence of his two years' administration. The Premier referred to the hesitation, delay and nervousness of the Government at the end of 1916. There was, he said, no scramble for the chief place when the Government fell, for all were anxious to pass it on to some one else. Claimed impossible, the business of the Government was most successful and justified the side-shows in the Balkans, Palestine and Mesopotamia. The Premier declared that these two years had been more fruitful in progressive legislation than any during the last half-century.

QUESTION OF REPARATION.

ASQUITH'S AGREEMENT WITH LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 6 p.m., Dec. 8.

In the course of a speech at Rochdale, Mr. Asquith agreed with the Premier's recent declaration on the subject of reparation. He emphasised the significance of Mr. Wilson's visit as marking a new orientation in the world of politics. A practical beginning must, he said, be made with the League of Nations before Mr. Wilson returned. The best security against the dangers besetting the Peace Conference was the maintenance of the Anglo-American understanding.

WOMEN AND INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SUPPORTS PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL PAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 8.

Lady Rhondda on behalf of the Women's Industrial League, has memorialised Mr. Lloyd George on the subject of claims of women to freedom of industrial employment.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that when the pledges of trade unions were fulfilled, women would find ample scope and that no discrimination would be made against women in new industries. He supports the principle of equal pay for equal output.

BRITISH TROOPS MARCHING ACROSS RHINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Dec. 8.

A British communiqué says our troops continuing their advance have reached the line of Rheinbach, Weilers, West Berghem and Wevelinghoven.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Leeds announced that the British army was now marching across Rhine.

BRITISH TROOPS ENTER COLOGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 6 p.m., Dec. 8.

A British communiqué says:—Our advanced troops entered Cologne on the night of December 6th.

BELGIANS OCCUPY GLADBACH AND HEILBACH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Dec. 8.

A Belgian communiqué says:—The advance in Rhenish Prussia continues. The Belgians have occupied the left bank of the Rhine at Neuss and have occupied Gladbach and Heilbach. Quiet prevails.

VICTIMS OF POGROM AT LEMBERG.

NEARLY A THOUSAND HITHTERTO BURIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 8.

STOCKHOLM.—The Jewish press bureau states that hitherto 956 victims of pogrom have been buried at Lemberg. It is impossible to estimate the number buried in the ruins of houses and synagogues.

BRITISH WARSHIP MINED IN BALTIC.

ELEVEN OF CREW MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Dec. 8.

The Cassandra which struck a mine in the Baltic and sank, was a new type of light cruiser.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TRANSFER OF POWERS TO MUNICIPALITY.

AGREEMENT OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

The following letter dated the 5th instant has been addressed by the Secretary to Bombay Government, General Department, to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"In reply to your letter dated the 12th February 1918, I am directed to state that Government are inclined to agree to the transfer of the powers and duties in respect of the improvement of the City of Bombay at present vested in the Board of Trustees appointed under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, from that body to the Municipality. I am, however, to add that there are certain matters of detail which require to be discussed before the Government of India can be approached and to suggest that 5 or 6 representatives be nominated by the Corporation to discuss these matters with this Government. It is also proposed to invite the Municipal Commissioner to take part in this discussion."

REFORMS COMMITTEES AT LAHORE.

"IRREVERENT GAZES PIERCE THE VEIL."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Dec. 6.

At to-day's sitting of the Franchise Committee two additional witnesses were examined. Mr. Malik Barkat Ali, late editor of the "Observer" was examined on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee and that Provincial Conference and Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani on behalf of the Bharat Stri Mandal on the question of women's franchise.

DINNER IN HONOUR OF MEMBERS.

An address dinner was held this evening at the Town Hall in honour of the members of the Reforms Committee. Raja Sir Harnam Singh presided. Covers were laid for over 100 gentlemen. After the toast of the King-Emperor, the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shafi proposed the toasts of the guests of the evening in a few words, eulogising the public services rendered by them.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea replying referred to the Reforms Report and said he held that it marked a definite stage towards responsible government and was a distinct advance upon the existing conditions. The experience of his public life extending over 45 years taught that they must not neglect their opportunities but make the most of them and demand more, even where they differed as to its extent. A voice exclaimed "then join the Congress," to which Mr. Banerjea replied "we shall talk about that later on." He paid a high tribute to Lord Southborough who made a very sympathetic and conciliatory President.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri said that the Reforms Committee had been appropriately compared to Purda Committees, but here their veil had been pierced through by irreverent gazes.

Shahabzada Aftab Ahmed replying in Urdu said India's war contributions had opened Britain's eyes as to the potentialities of her trust and hence the declaration of 20th August, 1917. The Government in this country had ceased to be alien but was becoming national.

The Hon. Dr. Sapru referring to the divergent views about the reforms, said those differences had made no difference in his admiration for the distinguished leaders of the other camp and that it was all a matter of advocacy when to humour and perhaps hoodwink obstinate judges, as his friend Justice Shadilal would perhaps permit the counsel had to surrender certain points in order to secure other points.

Other Indian members of the Reforms Committee spoke and it was late in the night when the party dispersed.

MR. BANERJEA ON THE DREAM OF HIS LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Dec. 7.

At a reception given by the local Bengalee community to the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, the Rev. Abinashchandra Majumdar of the Brahmo Samaj spoke of Mr. Surendranath as a "rishi" or hermit who organised the Indian Association on the day of the death of his son and suffered imprisonment by shouldering upon himself the responsibility for others' writing and as one who had consecrated his whole life to the love of the Motherland.

Mr. Banerjea replying said that self-government within the Empire had been the dream of his life, which was now within a measurable distance of realisation. He would ascribe the flattering words of the host to the partiality of friendship, but he might say the service of the Motherland had a fascination, a frenzy—perhaps divine frenzy—all its own and made one insensible to everything else. At the present moment he was working daily from 10 to 6 in the Committee, besides doing incidental work; but this divine frenzy had, in spite of his 70 years and decay of body, kept him young and, if he could say so without a touch of egoism, absorbed his whole time and attention. He exhorted the Bengalee residents to work hand in hand with the Punjabis for the uplift of the great province, which had such a splendid past and which was rich with such immense potentialities.

THE WILLINGDON MEMORIAL.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK.

MAGISTERIAL ASSISTANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The counter-requisitionists have been accused of ingratitude to Lord Willingdon for the benefits of the last five and a half years. Mr. B. N. Athavle is not an ungrateful individual, for I understand that he is exercising the wealth of his influence in favour of a memorial. I learn from a reliable source that in a company of Indian Christians, which met in the C. M. S. compound in Girgaon, the claims of Lord Willingdon were expounded and a few signatures obtained through the good offices of Mr. Athavle. I would do the same if I were in his place. But not being a Presidency Magistrate, I heartily sympathise with the two or three, who resisted the blandishments of the day, and refused to see the benefits of Lord Willingdon's administration. I wonder when the Government will confirm Mr. Athavle in his office, but as he may be shy of advertising his own good deeds, I crave the hospitality of your columns.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

Girgaon, Dec. 8.

DEC. 11TH— A HOLIDAY?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are rumours in the native quarters of the city, that workshops of both the Railways, Government and other public offices, as well as some commercial firms, will close their work pre-office hours on Wednesday, the 11th instant, in order to facilitate their staff to attend the "Willingdon Memorial" meeting with express instructions to counteract the opposition.

It is needless to mention that these subordinates shall have to carry out the instructions of their superiors even against their will.

Not only to meet with these sycophants' policy, but in order to show the public at large throughout the whole country that sycophancy is dead for ever in the city of Bombay, it is the sacred duty of all those who have self-respect and self-determination at their heart and have large numbers of employees under them, to use the same or some better means for their employees to attend the meeting and carry out the public object successfully.

It would be a great crime not to attend the meeting in spite of the open knowledge that Lord Willingdon's administration is a failure.—Yours, etc.,

C. B. P.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of your readers let me know at what time will the Government and Railway Administration Offices close on Wednesday the 11th December, the great Willingdon memorial meeting day? The Bara Sahebs need not be anxious as they are at liberty to attend and leave office at any time they please. The usual closing hours of Government Railway Administration Offices on ordinary working days is 5-30 p.m.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, 3rd December.

A. H. G. M.

NOT A SOVEREIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter, which appeared in your paper yesterday under the signature "A Parsi", cannot be left unanswered. Even, though he may be "taking an intelligent interest in the burning questions of the day", yet he shows a great ignorance of the powers of the King-Emperor and the Governors of Indian provinces.

He is quite right when he says that the people do not fail "to cherish the full measure of profound love, loyalty and devotion to the King", even, though "objectionable measures are passed and harsh laws are enacted." The King certainly is in no way directly responsible for these measures. He does not take part in the deliberations over the measures. He does not only not preside over the Cabinet meetings, but does not attend those meetings either. Nor does he take any part in the discussions in the two Houses of Parliament.

But in India the Governors and the Governor-General preside and take active part in the discussions in both the Executive Council meetings and the Legislative Council meetings. They themselves oppose the resolutions moved by the non-official members of Councils and, even at times rebuke them. Our Governors are also in charge of a department in the Government. Our Governors, of course, represent the King, but have the same powers as the Prime Minister of England has. Mr. Govinda Das, in his "Governance of India" says, "Here the heads of the provinces and of the Supreme Government actually govern; they are not merely pageant kings, they are their own prime ministers." Thus the Governors are responsible for every measure and resolution as they help in the discussions and give their own views.

"A Parsi" also says that "a squabble over a memorial to such a man appears very unseemly and ungraceful." So far as I can see, there is nothing unseemly or ungraceful. I hope that "A Parsi" knows that in England in Parliament, members sometimes pass a "vote of censure" on the Prime Minister or the Ministers responsible for any unsatisfactory measure. At such times the members do not take into any consideration any little good that might have been done by the individual minister or the ministry as a whole. Is "A Parsi" prepared to call such conduct of the members of Parliament unseemly and ungracious? If he is, he has still to learn what responsible government means. As he takes "an intelligent interest in the burning questions of the day" he had better begin studying the British constitution and Responsible Government.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. M.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

WOMEN TO VOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is now very well known to the readers of your paper that under-hand measures are being used to get the clerical staff of various Government and private offices to sign the requisition of Lord Willingdon Memorial, although the signatures are most unwillingly given. I am told that the Sheriff's printed form was circulated through the various departments of the Bombay Municipality also, and it should be recorded with satisfaction that many have declined to sign it.

To win the fight, the anti-requisitionists should permit their relatives who cannot be coerced by authority, to go to the Oval on the 11th instant to vote against the requisition. The heads of offices may be in a position to detain our brothers and husbands in the offices, but *they cannot detain us in our houses.* I beseach all my sisters to join our brothers in this warfare to make it successfully victorious on our side. Now that the Sheriff offers to reckon the votes of the ladies who attend, I respectfully request all my sisters to come forward to lend a helping hand—nay, even to bear the brunt of the battle and to show to the world that the principle of self-determination has reached the hearts of the Indian women also.—Yours, etc.,

LAXMIBAI.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

NEED FOR A FIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Willingdon controversy has aroused keen interest and I would request that you add my humble voice on the subject. The issue falls in two categories, namely whether the subject is a political one, or a personal affair. So far as it may be understood as a political one, it will raise issues of wide importance in Indian politics for no one can deny the fact that we are in the throes of a world wide revolution.

The issues raised on December 11th will have party significance, and whether one party or the other is beaten, the moral left, will be a guide for politicians to work upon. it therefore behoves us to put to the test our public convictions, for it must have a decisive result, as between "the people" and the bureaucracy.—Yours, etc.,

KITTY.

Bombay, Dec., 7.

BORI BUNDER TACTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Parsi community must feel edified by the sorry spectacle of the "appreciation" of Lord and Lady Willingdon by a "Parsi Journalist" in the "Times of India." The fourth form essay exceeding its three long columns packed with pluralities and threadbare platitudes, with sickening poetry from school-books, would have been in other circumstances consigned to the capacious basket labelled "We cannot publish your letter." But in his desperate effort to boost Lord Willingdon not as an administrator but as a courteous private personage, a point which nobody has disputed, this autocrat of the Breakfast Table of iron and cotton exploiters inflicts on his readers an offence which will remain an abiding proof of his capacity as an Englishman to encourage nauseating adulation. That living embodiment of that most paying function, the panegyrist-in-ordinary to Lord Willingdon, in the same issue, comes out with his usual effrontery, to narrate incidents several years old with the assurance of correctness as to the speech of everyone of the interlocutors which only a gramaphone can assure. But gramaphone encomiums, of everybody in power and authority are the characteristics so indelible among a certain class of Indians, raised even to positions of independence and affluence, that the astute Englishman of business managing a newspaper of commercial lines finds them handy in his political campaign. The ethics of this "high-class" European journalism are deducible from the circumstance that, while a fearless and open and honestly undisguised expression of dissent by Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman written over his own signature was rejected, the dreary and effeminate composition of a child of larger growth, who has probably failed to profit by his university education and who hides his head under unknown initials, is accorded the privilege of smudging three columns of beautiful white costly paper. The now recognised panegyrist-in-ordinary to the Governor of Bombay who has, or at least makes believe that he has a prodigious memory will one day, I feel confident in his political gyrations turn to the same "Bombay Chronicle" which he now affects to despise, to pour out the sorrows of his burdened soul against the Anglo-Indian bureaucrats whom he has elected as the object of his political idol worship. I must express great regret that the suppression by the "Times of India" of correspondence in favour of the popular cause by Parsis of intellect and grit has been so shamelessly suppressed by our contemporary that the public outside the Presidency is likely to derive from it the misleading impression that the community, which lacks no public courage, as its record from the earliest times of the East India Company shows, (the Parsis being the first of India's inhabitants to have challenged the arbitrary decisions of the Agents of the East India Company in India), has now fallen on evil days, that its men of wealth crowd round interested opponents of India's freedom of thought and that its "journalists" descend to the level of the canine species that insists on licking the hand raised to strike it a blow. Nothing appears more mischievously offensive in the imbecile string of the "journalists" trivialities as the comparing of the spread of the popular cause in India with the spread of Bolshevism in Europe. This is not so much writing without knowledge as a criminal complaisance in allowing one's self to be placed in the position of the pitiful animal that draws the chestnuts out of the fire in the interests of a more cunning brute.—Yours, etc.

PARSI.

LACK OF DISCRIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been reading the Willingdon controversy in your paper with great interest. To my mind those who have up to now taken part in it have missed a real and basic principle underlying it. The point at issue should be not whether Lord Willingdon or Baron Jones, Governor of Bombay, of average greatness,—for every Governor is great by his official position—should be honoured with a memorial, but whether every departing Governor should have that honour of the public recognition of his excellence, as a matter of traditional routine. You may be sure, sir, if instead of Lord Willingdon, some one else, who as Governor had done nothing else than signing official papers, giving Government House Parties, holding Levees, and making nice and irreproachable speeches, had been vacating the Governorship now, the same people who are now voting a memorial to the present Governor, would have doubtless clamoured for, if not a memorial at any rate a public recognition, of services as a matter of course. For, is it not, according to them, a well-established tradition that every setting Governor is entitled to some sort of show from the public, no matter whether he deserved it or not? Look at history and you will find that every Governor must needs have a resolution of appreciation of his work from the Legislative Council moved, mind you, by a non-official Indian member, addresses of unblushing encomiums from every conceivably important body in the presidency, followed by a grand, and, seemingly hearty send-off from the shores. To me, it appears that the point of Messrs. Jinnah's and Horniman's bold and courageous protest lies in breaking the chain of these traditions and teaching the people, especially the Indian favourites of the Government, to have more self-respect, quiet dignity and greater sense of propriety and proportion in their duties and responsibilities.—Yours, etc.

"AN INDIAN."

Akola, 2nd Dec., 1918.

"NOT WITHDRAWN."

Mr. M. S. Pandit writes to say that he has not withdrawn his signature to the Requisition to the Sheriff and has no intention of so doing. The sole object of the letter sent by him and three other signatories to the Sheriff was to suggest that the meeting should be made one of "the friends and admirers of Lord Willingdon" instead of "the Citizens of Bombay" and thus put an end to a regrettable controversy.

MEETING AT MANDVI.

A mass meting will be held at Dana Bunder, Musjid Bridge Road, to-night at 9 p.m., under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Horniman, Telang, Syud Hossain and Mavji Sheth will speak on "Lord Willingdon's Administration."

CLOTH MARKET MEETING PREVENTED.

A meeting was announced to take place last night at the Mulji Jetha Market to be addressed by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on "Lord Willingdon's Administration." The Hon. Mr. Jinnah was to have presided. The meeting was not held, however, as a notice was received by the organisers from Messrs. Payne and Co., on behalf of the Managing-Directors of the Market, Mr. Narandas Thackersey Mulji, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, and Mr. Kursondas Dharamsey Mulji Jetha refusing to allow the chowk of the market to be used for the purpose.

Arrangements are being made to hold the meeting this evening in some other premises.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday, the 10th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shantaram's Chawl. Messrs. Horniman, Jamnadas, Dwarkadas, P. K. Telang, Khadilker and Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe will speak on "Lord Willingdon's Administration." The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

CABINET AND MONTAGU REPORT.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

FURTHER TORY CRITICISM.

LORD CURZON'S DEFENCE.

The Marquess of Crewe, in resuming the debate in the House of Lords on October 24th on Viscount Midleton's motion proposing to refer the report on Indian constitutional reforms to a Joint Committee of both Houses, said what was evident in the debate of the previous day was that there did exist a deep and wide gulf between the two sections of opinion in the House regarding the statement made by the Secretary of State for India in August. So far as he knew no responsible person had ever explicitly denied that the ultimate aim of British rule in India was the establishment of self-government in that country. The Delhi dispatch of the Government of India did not indicate the promise of self-Government. The opinion that self-government was the ultimate aim of our policy in India had never been explicitly denied, and it had frequently been asserted by many Indians so far back as the famous proclamation by Queen Victoria in 1858 that that aim was announced. He went so far as to say that the assertion would not have been made in the terms in which it was made but for the fact of the war. What was called the establishment of self-government in India even after the declaration had been made was still only the ultimate aim, and very far from representing an immediate possibility. (Hear, hear.) He confessed that he was unable to picture to himself as happening in his life-time what would be described as a complete system of self-government in India exactly comparable to that which obtained in our other self-governing Dominions—viz., the complete withdrawal of British troops from [illegible] and presumably the complete dis[illegible]nce of all European persons from [illegible] of the State. (Hear, hear.) [illegible] the establishment of self-govern[illegible] in India could only be [illegible] mote. (Hear, hear.) It [illegible]ed that the Government of India was still in its essence Crown Colony Government rather than Dominion Government. A noble lord had suggested the possibility of working upwards through the process of local government to the provincial larger assemblies, and expressed the view that the political education [illegible] had showed that this was the proper method which to begin. He doubted, however, whether the lessons of history and parallel cases in other countries really supported that view, and whether precisely the opposite course was not the correct one—namely, to begin at the top and work down. That was undoubtedly what we had done in this country. We started with something like a free and liberally elected Parliament in 1832, and it was not until two or three generations afterwards that we established country, district, and parish councils. He thought therefore, that whatever might be done in India or anywhere else to interest people in local government, and if they [illegible] in some cases promote the efficiency of local government, they would not do anything to increase the general contentment of the country with the whole system under which it was governed. The question was wise to begin with extended powers of local government while keeping the general government irresponsible and even arbitrary was one against which there was a great deal to be said. At the same time he did not desire to minimize the importance of improvement in local government. Coming to the controversy as to the procedure adopted by the Government in approaching the subject, he said it would appear certainly more usual that some other procedure should have been instituted in the first place if it was desired to modify in a serious degree the Act of Parliament under which India was governed. The appointment of a Royal Commission, including possibly members of both Houses and also others, possibly to conduct preliminary inquiries in India and other parts here, would have been a feasible operation in ordinary times, and would have been probably the most useful method of initiating the inquiry, but in the circumstances of the war that would have been a practically impossible course to take. He did not refer to support the motion for the appointment of a Joint Committee, which would not be a very useful body on such a subject. The final shape of the Bill would have to be the work of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

APOLOGETIC TONE OF THE REPORT.

The Earl of Selborne said that though he had considerable experience of administration, both at home and in the Dominions, he had had none in connexion with India. But as they would all, when the time came, have to make up their minds how to vote, he had read and re-read the report, and studied it with the utmost care, with the result that he was in a state of great perplexity and no little anxiety. He thought the report was a masterpiece of industry and also of reserve. But it had a feature which the Government incorporated. He thought was the apologetic tone. He could see nothing whatever to apologise for in our rule of India. (Hear, hear.) Yet again and again, when proposals were made in the report for keeping the strength of the Central Government, there was a note of apology in connexion with that proposal.

The first principle they were discussing was that it was the policy of Parliament to train India to self-government. He did not see how we could adopt any other attitude, and he did not dissociate himself from the Under-Secretary of State in respect of that declaration. The next proposition was that there were many Indians who were fit to take part in the government of India. He had not the slightest doubt of that himself. But were the best Indians to be found by election? The third one was that the form of self-government belonging to India must necessarily be of the same type as self-government was known to us in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions. He believed that to be clearly and demonstrably untrue. (Hear, hear.) As Lord Lansdowne said, there was a fundamental distinction between the Eastern and Western mind. There was nothing depreciatory in that statement. Yet this report proposed, as apparently an unavoidable and clearly necessary fact, to interpret the proposition that India was to have the same type of self-government as the United Kingdom. That was the whole root of the difficulty in which they were placed. Self-government might be of very different types. There had already been attempts to draft our form of self-government on Eastern nationality—in Egypt, Turkey, Persia, and China—and every one of those attempts had been a lamentable failure.

There was tremendous danger in a too abrupt transition from one form of government to another. To attempt without any gradation to turn an autocracy into a democracy was in itself an extremely dangerous performance, and it became doubly dangerous when the nation on which the experiment was made was Eastern. Russia was largely Eastern, and the form of self-government attempted to be introduced was of the Western form. The only nation in the East where self-government had been introduced on the Western model, Japan, had not been mentioned in the report. Japan was the model to which thoughtful Indians were looking.

He was quite sure that none of their lordships could have read the report without feeling that some of the proposals could not possibly stand. No one who had had experience in the government of men, or had in any degree studied history, could believe that some of the safeguards and checks proposed could possibly stand. (Hear, hear.) He agreed that the Central Government—the Government responsible for law and order—or stability of the state in India was left too weak. (Hear, hear.) It was apparent that it was not the intention of the report; but it was one of the parts of the scheme which required careful consideration. He entirely agreed with the Under-Secretary of State for India when he observed last night that at the present moment educated Indian opinion by its representatives had the power of criticism without responsibility, and that was the path to danger. It was suggested by the Under-Secretary of State that the Committee proposed would be, in fact, a substitute for responsibility of his Majesty's Government. That was the very last idea they had in their minds. It was quite impossible to substitute anything for responsibility of his Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) This was one of the gravest matters that had ever come before Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He suggested that there should be a critical examination by the most competent men in England, drawn from both Houses, as to the practicability of the proposals, and as to their constitutional effect. (Hear, hear.) He would not be supporting the motion if he did not believe that the Committee would be a real assistance to the Government. (Hear, hear.)

As to the Under-Secretary's solemn warning that the whole of educated opinion in India was looking forward with great hope to the realization of the spirit of the promise of August 20, he reminded his noble friend that there was another and a still greater danger, and that was that a scheme should be brought in and fail. (Hear, hear.) That a premature decision should be responsible for the introduction of a scheme which failed and had to be withdrawn would be the most dangerous thing that could occur to the government of India. If ever there was an occasion when Parliament could have great influence for good on the government of the Empire it was on this occasion. And there was still another danger. Every day that passed without the Government expressing their opinion would make it more difficult for them to vary this scheme if they should feel it necessary. The Government might think they were deceiving themselves. Time was against them, and the Committee which was proposed would show Indian opinion that the Government were giving their attention to the subject and had not yet decided.

LORD MACDONNELL'S GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Lord MacDonnell said the authors of the report seemed to think that responsible government was the only government, but he did not hold that opinion. It was difficult to understand how anybody could propose to establish within five years, as the report seemed to think possible, an electoral system on which a responsible government could be created. Having spent a great part of his life among the people of India, he knew it was one of the most difficult things possible to create an electorate in India. They were told that the whole Indian administration was to be torn up by the roots before this new and utterly unknown system was to replace it. He saw nothing in prospect but constant quarrels and internecine struggles throughout the country. From 230 millions of the people they had no claim at all for the change. From a small nucleus of perhaps 200,000 or 300,000 there had come that claim which had been reverberated throughout the world by means of the native Press. If they placed confidence in such a claim as that he foresaw that this country would have to submit to a great catastrophe in India. (Hear, hear.)

LORD DONOUGHMORE'S COMMENTS.

The Earl of Donoughmore said that while there had been no public discussion of the proposed change, it might be claimed that the reception given to the scheme in the Press had not been unfavourable. He could remember nothing that occurred in all the discussions leading up to their expressing concurrence with the report that could possibly be described as an apologetic attitude on their part. He was sorry that Lord Crewe had got that impression; he certainly was quite unconscious of being in that position himself. Like Lord Midleton and Lord Lansdowne, the noble earl drew attention to the difficulty of the situation which had undoubtedly arisen through the fact that this scheme got before the public and was in danger of becoming stereotyped as the only scheme possible, and that false hopes might be built up in the minds of our Indian fellow-subjects. But if in consequence of the war the Government had not had time to give this very important subject all the attention it deserved, they could not be blamed. If responsibility was on the Government, however, some responsibility was on their critics also. If the declaration of August 20 was to be carried out boldly and honestly, some such scheme as that outlined would have to be laid before Parliament. He was glad to hear that the noble earl accepted the spirit of the declaration, which was now 15 months old. During nine months of the 15 months Parliament had been sitting, and surely there had been time enough for those who did not accept that declaration to ask one or other of the House of Parliament for an expression of opinion.

He wished their lordships to bear in mind that the proposals in the report went for a vast extension of decentralization from the Central Government. He spoke without hesitation in this matter. It was brought home to him as clearly as possible that the Government of India, where they had failed, had failed through the overweight that was put upon it at its centre. Everywhere they heard the same story.

He believed that the report for the first time suggested decentralization as it had never been put forward before. The great obstacle to decentralization up to now stood in the interlocking of the financial sections of the Government of India and the Provinces. Their lordships should keep in mind the proposal for the establishment of the periodic Parliamentary inquiry. (Hear, hear.) This had been abolished since the East India Company disappeared from the scene. But it was a proposal which ought to be encouraged in order to give the new system a really good trial. The proposal was that at certain intervals not exceeding 12 years a Committee should go out from home, the names to be approved by Parliament, to inquire into the working of the new constitution established. That Committee would have the power to inquire how the franchise had worked and if the democratic Government had done its duty, whether satisfactorily or unsatisfactorily. If satisfactorily a good case would be made out for extension, and if unsatisfactorily then there would be the consideration whether the powers they had would be taken away. He might almost say that scores of alternative proposals were discussed, and he claimed that of all the possible alternatives they discussed, the proposals contained in the report were the easiest to carry out for practical reasons, and there was less objection to the detailed proposals than to the alternative proposals. He and his colleagues who went to India felt that something must be done to increase the touch of the Government with active life if possible from one end of the peninsula to the other, and the present Legislative Council, with the best intentions in the world, could not be regarded as performing that now. Attention had been called to the use of the veto in the scheme. He would point out that it would work in the place of the present official block, which often covered those who had to act with unwarranted odium. This official block was only a veto in sham clothes. The veto was in fact infinitely perferable. The report did away with the official block, and it was a very great gain. (Hear, hear.) He agreed that there was great difficulty in drawing a scientific frontier between transferred and reserved subjects, but the difficulty was one which must be faced if they were to make progress at all. It could only be solved—and worked—with good will on all sides. He did not regard the report as finally barring communal representation, and with regard to the district officer, he believed that under the proposals his *nota* had a chance of being restored to much of its old freedom as the guide, philosopher, and friend of the local forces.

The question had been raised why the House of Lords was to be excluded from the Parliamentary Committee which it was proposed to set up. The answer given to him was that that Committee would be largely charged with financial questions, and therefore it would be difficult to associate their lordships with the work. As to the Parliamentary Committee itself, he was an unblushing advocate of it. A sad picture had been drawn of the Secretary of State being constantly brought down to this Committee and cross-examined on his policy by members of Parliament. Nothing would do a Secretary of State more good than to be treated in that way. (A laugh.) When the secret history of this war was written, he believed it would be found that Parliamentary Committees had played a most honourable part in directing the policy and conduct of the war. By such committees, and giving them power to examine Secretaries of State and other high officials, nothing but good would come, nothing would help a Secretary of State more as he ought to be helped. A little scorn had been poured on the ultimate goal to which the declaration pointed. Was there no faith in them? Could Western institutions never be introduced into India? We were introducing them every day of the year. India was not governed by the Viceroy, but by the Viceroy in Council—a Western institution. We had introduced Western education into India. Through our schools and universities we gave to Indians every advantage that we could obtain for ourselves. Indians went back to India impregnated with the philosophy of Oxford and Cambridge. Western medical science had gone to India, Western jurisprudence had been planted in the Indian mind. Western methods and means of communication were all over the Peninsula. Could it, then, be really maintained that the Western system of responsible government was the only thing that could never be introduced into India?

(To be Continued.)

WAR SERVICES ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL MONRO'S DESPATCH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

... DELHI, Dec. 6.

A despatch by General Sir Charles Monro is published giving some further particulars of the work done in India, including the Native States, during the first three years of the war. It tells of the improvements, improvisation, despatch and maintaining of large forces abroad and how the heavy drain on India not only in men but also in munitions, medical equipments and supplies was successfully met, of the starting of the Indian Munitions Board and of the services rendered to Government, by departments and public bodies including the Indian Branch of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the British Red Cross Society, the Y.M.C.A. etc., also by Indian ruling princes and chiefs and by a large number of private individuals.

The untiring assistance of General Sir Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, commanding the Nepal Contingent, is specially mentioned.

The soldierly and patriotic spirit shown by officers and men of the Indian Defence Force is another matter referred to. Those mentioned by name include Sir A. Anderson, Col. D. M. Babington, Lt.-Col. F. W. Bagshaw, Col. H. J. Barrat, Major General A. H. Bangley, Major General L. J. Blekinsop, Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, Major J. Bruke, Lt.-Col. W. B. C. Burdon, Sir John Campbell Sir B. S. Caray, Sir C. R. Cleveland, Major A. J. Clifton, Lt.-Col. J. M. C. Colvin, Lt. Col. J. M. Crawford, Brigade-General G. D. Crooker, Major G. I. Davys, Lt.-Col. H. Des Voeux, Lt.-Col. Evans, Fr. G. B. H. Fell Captain C. C. Fennel., Lt.-Col. T. R. Filgate, Lt.-Col. F. E. Geoghagan, Major F. R. S. S. Gervers, Major R. St. J. Gillespie, Sir Hamilton Grant, Lt.-Col. E. W. Grove, Lt.-Col. P. I. Gove, Captain J. B. Haines Major G. H. R. Holland, Major H. Halliley Lt.-Col. F. W. Halton, Lt.-Col. R. K. Harvey, Lt.-Col. C. A. F. Hokuen, Captain J. C. H. Holliday, Lt.-Col. H. G. Holmes, Lt.-Col. G Howson, Brigade-General H. A. Iggulden, Lt.-Col. D. I. M. Irving, Brigade-General H. Esacks, Lt.-Col. T. Jackson, Brigade-General Sir G. M. Kirpatrick, Lt.-Col. F. C. Lane, Lt.-Col. H. G. Lemesurier, Lt.-Col S. Lethbridge, Lt.-Col. W. G. Liston, Miss I. M. A. Lloyd, Lt.-Col. G. K. C. Maclean Mr. J. L. Macey, Col. H. J. Mahon, Col. B. W. Marlow, Br. Col. R. H. Martin, Maj.-General E. S. May, Col. W. Molesworth, Major P. J. Mollison, Br. Col. C. A. S. Montgomery, Lt.-Col. C. H. H. Nugent, Lt.-General T. J. O'Donnell, General Padama Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, Col. H. T. Pease, Col. F. C. Philson, Br. Genl. R. M. Peers, Lt.-Col. A. J. Pugh, Lt.-Col. O. H. Radford, Br. Genl. The Earl of Radnor, Lt.-Col. G. B. A. Rind, Mr. L. Robertson, Br. Genl. J. L. Rose, Major D. B. Ross, Lt.-Col. R. C. Ross, Major G. F. Rugg, Br. Genl. G. A. F. Sanders, Col. S. L. H. Sanders, Col. A. W. Sheen, Col. C. H. Shepherd, Major E. P. E. Shine, Col W. W. M. Smith, Br. Genl. R. F. Sorsbie, Lt.-Col. A. F. E. Stiffe, Br. Genl. R. G. Strange, Lt.-Col. G. R. C. R. Talbot, Lt.-Col. A. L. Tarver, Col. [illegible]. G. R. Thackwell, Lt.-Col. W. D. Villiers Stuart, Lt.-Col. G. K. Walker, Major A. E. Walter, Lt.-Col. F. Wanhill, Lt.-Col. J. F. Waterlow, Lt.-Col. J. W. Watson, Sir Henry Wheeler, Maj Genl. G. Williams, Br. Col. A. H. Wood, Lt.-Col. H. W. Woodall, Sir F. P. Young.

KATARPUR RIOT CASE.

172 PERSONS ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Dec. 7.

The Special Tribunal which has been appointed under the Defence of India Act to try the accused in the Katarpur riot will commence sitting on Monday the 9th. The Tribunal consists of Mr. Justice Tudball, President, and Mr. Dalal, C.S., District and Sessions Judge and Mr. Ross Alston, Bar-at-Law, members. The prosecution will be conducted by Mr. Wallace, Bar-at-Law, (Allahabad). Mr. Shahabuddin, Government Pleader and others, while the accused will be represented by Mr. Eardley Norton, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Speirs, the Hon. Mr. Radhakishen, vakil, and others. There are altogether about 172 accused and the number of witnesses will exceed 100.

The trial will necessarily occupy a long period. It arises out of a disturbance during the last Bakr-id in consequence of the strong exception taken by Hindus in Katarpur and neighbouring villages, specially Nonkhal, to cow-sacrifice by the Mahomedans. During that festival on the first day of the Bakr-id the riot was averted, but on the second day a riot took place and the accused have been arrested in that connection. It is alleged that a number of Mahomedans were killed and the Katarpur village was set on fire.

RANGOON TURF CLUB.

THREATENED ABOLITION OF BOOK-MAKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 6.

The threatened disappearance of book-makers from the Rangoon Turf Club is arousing much feeling, as owners who make a business of racing cannot win large sums from the totalisator, while the public attendance will, it is expected, fall off. The Stewards are being asked to reconsider their decision.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INDIANS AND HIGHER POLICE RANKS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 7.

On the Legislative Council opening to-day the Hon. Mr. Mahajani moved a resolution recommending that the Indian police officers should be eligible for reserve inspectorships at district headquarters. The resolution was lost.

The next resolution pressing that steps be early taken to establish the Central Provinces University was moved by the Hon. Mr. Dixit. On the assurance being given that Government was as anxious as the public to push on the project, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon. Mr. Gowan then moved for leave to introduce the Prevention of Adulteration Bill and the Hon. Mr. Crump for leave to introduce the bill relating to the management of canals in Central Provinces. Both these bills were referred to select committees. The Council adjourned *sine die*.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council at Government House, Lahore, on Saturday, the Simla House Act Amendment Bill and the Punjab Municipal Act Amendment Bill were passed, the discussion on the former being mainly in connection with suspension of rules of business to enable it to be passed. After the meeting five members of the Finance Committee were elected for discussion of the annual financial statement.

INDIAN SHIPBUILDING.

MARWARI ENTERPRISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

On account of the shortage of tonnage due to scarity of ships during the war, new shipbuilding enterprise has been carried out in many parts of India. There has been great building activity in Chittagong and different ports of Burma. As a result, at present there are lying in the port of Calcutta some twenty-six brigs which are intended to take the place of coasting steamers. They are being used for carrying timber from Burma and have actually brought large cargoes of teak to Calcutta. These vessels remind one of the olden days of sailing ships in the Hooghly. One of the new brigs, the Gunputee, is owned by a local Marwari. She was built at Moulmein and is about 126 feet in length with a gross tonnage of 305. This is the first enterprise of Marwaris in shipbuilding.

Other vessels are owned by merchants in Moulmein, Akyab, Rangoon, Maldive and Nicobar islands. These vessels are all under the command of Nacodas or native masters of sailing vessels. They are lying between Shalimar Point and Botanical Gardens, except the brig Gunputee, which is lying at No. 1, Princeps Ghat moorings.

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

It is understood that an influential meeting of businessmen will be held shortly to consider the question of organising an international industrial exhibition on a large scale in Calcutta during the cold weather of 1920-21. The Hon. Mr. Frank Carter is the moving spirit in the affair.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 7.

The name of the following British officer appears in casualty list No. 796, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

R.F.A.:—Acting Captain W. P. Connell.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon attended Service at All Saints Church, Malabar Hill, on Sunday morning.

During their Excellencies' visit to the Parel Enteric Depot on Saturday afternoon, they were presented with two chairs and a table specially made by the men of the Depot.

Their Excellencies visited the Parel Laboratory on Saturday afternoon and afterwards his Excellency performed the opening ceremony of the New Consumption Sanitorium at Aimha Mahal, Parel.

Their Excellencies held a farewell reception at Government House on Saturday evening. Over two thousand guests were present.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon received farewell visits from the Chief and Rani of Jamkhandi, Sir Sassoon David, Bart. and the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha and family on Saturday.

The Hon. the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan Member, Bengal Executive Council, who underwent an operation some time ago has now nearly recovered and is convalescent. The Maharaja will entertain the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford on the 17th instant.

Mr. W. A. Beardsell has been reappointed Sheriff of Madras for the year 1919.

A serious accident took place on Saturday at the Dacca Mitford Hospital. A batch of forty workmen was busy preparing the roof of the second floor of the building in the course of erection, when it suddenly collapsed. Fortunately, no one was killed but several were seriously injured.

AEROPLANE FLIGHT TO INDIA.

EXPECTED TO REACH DELHI ON WEDNESDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The aeroplane is expected to reach Delhi on Wednesday next. The aeroplane left Cairo on 13th November and arrived at Damascus on the same day and at Baghdad on the 1st December. The route now being followed is Busra, Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Charbar, and Karachi. It is expected General Salmond will arrive at Karachi tomorrow and will leave that place for Nasirabad on Tuesday. A start from Nasirabad for Delhi, a distance of 230 miles will be made on Wednesday morning. The aerodrome which has been built at Delhi for the accommodation of the plane is situated at the south westend of the new cantonment.

LANDING PLACE ARRANGED AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 6.

In connection with the aeroplane flight to India, it is an open secret in Karachi that military authorities after inspection various likely sites have selected the ground adjoining Mugghar Pir Road and are now preparing it as a landing place and military aerodrome.

CAIRO TO INDIA BY AIR.

AEROPLANE EXPECTED AT KARACHI ON SUNDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

The Handley Page aeroplane which recently arrived at Baghdad from Damascus and Cairo, is expected to land at Karachi about two o'clock on Sunday. The machine is expected to leave Chabba about 450 miles away in the early morning, carrying some five travellers, namely General Salmond; General A. Borton, Commanding Palestine Brigade of Royal Air Force; Capt. Ross Smith, and two air mechanics.

TRANSMISSION OF NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

It seems clear from advices received from Home the question of providing greater facilities for the transmission of news throughout the Empire is likely to be taken vigorously in hand by the Governments concerned in a not distant future.

GUJRAT NEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Dec. 4.

In accordance with the instructions of the Wada Mullaji Saheb, the Bohras belonging to the Daudi Jamat offered public prayers on November 22nd, 23rd and 27th in honour of the victory of the Allies. The Anid Saheb being absent the thanksgiving service was conducted by Mulla Gulamdi Shaikhrajabali at the holy musjid of the Jamat in Baroda.

At the musjid situated near the Three Gates in Ahmedabad, the Anid Saheb, Mr. Husseinbhai held a thanksgiving service on Wednesday last. At the conclusion of the service the Amil paid a glowing tribute to British justice and solidarity, and wished for the ever-advancing glory of the British Empire. The musjid and the street leading to it were beflagged and illuminated.

A meeting of the depressed classes was held at Vijapur on Tuesday last under the presidentship of the Jain Acharya Shri Buddhisagarji. Resolutions were passed in favour of scrupulous attention to personal cleanliness and protesting against the use of improper foods and strong drinks.

The Parsi community of Jamnagar has lost a young man of vast promise in the person of Mr. Minocheher B. Khodivala of the Standard Oil Co., of New York who succumbed to an accident in riding on Nov. 17th. The deceased showed great zeal as a volunteer in the influenza relief operations and his Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb was pleased to mark his appreciation of his devoted services in a practical way.

At a thanksgiving meeting held on Wednesday last by the Parsis of Baroda under the auspices of the Akbari contractor, Mr. Edulji, R. Fanibanda, after passing resolutions congratulating their Majesties and the Maharaja Gackwar, a reference was made to the princely donation of Rs. 2,75,000 made in memory of the late Khan Saheb Framji Kavasji Contractor and a wish was expressed that a sum of Rs. 19,000 should be set aside for constituting the Avalmanjal Fund.

A CATTLE RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the Bombay residents of the Balasinor inhabitants was held on 4th instant in Hira Bagh, with a view to start a fund to supply fodder at lower rates to the poor and if funds permitted to open a cattle camp. After careful perusal of the state of the cattle in the area the motion was unanimously passed and the fund started. Nearly one thousand rupees was contributed on the spot.

Brigade-General Walton, Inspector of Infantry, was to have arrived at Rangoon on Friday to tour Burma.

Arrangements are being made for the organisation of passage control and a controller will be appointed without delay. Provincial committees are also in process of formation.

A very successful fancy *fete* was held in Howrah on Saturday in aid of King George's Fund for Sailors, Lord Roberts' Memorial Fund, and Silver Wedding Gift. His Excellency the Governor attended.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHEATING BY FALSE PERSONATION.

BOMBAY FIRM DUPED.

(Before Justice Hayward.)

King Emperor (complainant) v. (1) Narain Ranglal (2) Ramkuver Ranglal and (3) Bholiram Kaliram (accused).

The three accused were charged with the offences of cheating and abetment thereof by negotiating a false hundi of the value of Rs. 600, while accused Nos. 1 and 3 were further charged with conspiring to cheat a firm carried on in the name of Padamchand Bhuramal by false personation and dishonestly inducing one Fulchand Mathuradas to pay a sum of Rs. 1,100.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the Crown.

Mr. H. G. Munsif, appeared for the accused. There were two separate trials of the accused. In the first case accused Nos. 1 and 3 only were charged with (1) conspiring to cheat by false personification and (2) obtaining dishonestly a sum of Rs. 1,100 from Fulchand Mathuradas. No. 1 was found guilty on both those charges and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,200 in default one year's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and on the second charge to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 1,000 were ordered to be paid to the firm of Padamal and Bharamal. As regards No. 3, he was found guilty on the first charge only and was recommended to mercy on the ground that he was a mere tool in the hands of No. 1. He was accordingly sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the second trial all the three accused were charged with the offences of cheating by negotiating a false hundi of Rs. 600 and abetment thereof. The first and third accused pleaded guilty, while No. 2 claimed to be tried.

Nos. 1 and 3 were convicted on their own plea and were sentenced to 12 and 9 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. No. 2 was found guilty and was recommended to mercy. He was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 600 which were recovered by the police were ordered to be handed over to Fulchand.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were these:—The accused Narayan and Ramkuver were brothers living at Choti Udail in Jaipur. They were Marwaris. No. 3 was their dependent. One Fulchand Mathuradas carried on business in the name of Padamchand Bhuramal as commission agents at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay. They were also the agents of a firm known as Ramnarayan Ranglal's firm. It consisted of three brothers, Ramnarayen, Mohanlal and Ranglal. There was also another firm known as Deviram Ramkisore at Choti Udai who also had dealings with Padamchand Bhuramlal.

During the months of December and January 1917 and 1918 there was a severe epidemic of plague in Choti Udai and both Mohanlal and Ramnarayen were attacked with it. Ramnarayen eventually recovered but Mohanlal died. Two partners of the firm of Deviram Nandkishore also died of plague during these two months. Consequently the affairs of the two firms were in great confusion. Accused No. 1 who happened to know the state of affairs then prevailing in those two firms decided to profit by the confusion and took Nos. 2 and 3 into his confidence. He was aware of Ramnarayen Ranglal's firm having sent 61 bags of cumin seeds from Udai to the firm of Padamchand Bhuramal for sale in Bombay, and he knew that the firm of Deviram Nandkishore had similarly consigned 38 bags of cumin seeds to the same firm. His idea was to get the money due on these goods from the firm of Padamchand Bhuramal.

It was accordingly arranged between the three that No. 1 should come down to Bombay and that any telegrams exchanged between the firms of Padamchand Bhuramal and Ramnaraven Ranglal should be intercepted by No. 3 and that No. 2 should send replies to the effect that the firm of Padamchand should pay the money due against the consignment of 61 bags to No. 1. He was to represent himself as the deceased partner Mohanlal.

Accordingly on 20th January No. 1 came to Bombay, went to Fulchand and showed him a letter purporting to have been written by Ramnaraven and requesting Fulchand to sell the 61 bags and pay the proceeds thereof to No. 1 who was described as Mohanlal, the brother of Ramnaraven. As the market was low the bags could not be sold immediately and the first accused was accordingly asked to wait for a few days.

A FALSE HUNDI.

On 21st, he asked Fulchand for some money in advance. Fulchand paid him Rs. 300. Accused No. 1 in order to win his confidence handed him the amount back the same day stating that he would take it from him when he went to Jaipur. The next day he asked for a larger sum. Fulchand told him that the letter made no mention of any advances being made and told him that he, Fulchand, would dispatch a wire to Ramnaraven asking for instructions. Accordingly Fulchand dispatched a telegram to Choti Udai and received a reply on 24th that No. 1 was Mohanlal, Ramnarayen's brother, and that there was no objection to his being paid any sum in advance. The complainant not suspecting anything paid Rs. 1,100 to No. 1 and he left.

As regards the amount due against the consignment of the 38 bags by the firm of Deviram Nandkishore, he hit upon the following stratagem. He caused a hundi to be drawn for Rs. 600 in the name of that firm on the firm of Fulchand, and negotiated it with one Maganram Tansukhram. He however told the accused that he would only pay the amount on receiving it from Bombay. The hundi was eventually sent to Bombay and was presented to Fulchand and they paid the amount due thereon, believing it to be drawn on his firm by Deviram Nandkishore. Similarly he had 2 other hundis for Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 drawn respectively in the name of the firms of Ramnaraven and Deviram and got them negotiated in Ajmere. From Ajmere the hundis were sent to Bombay and were in due course presented to Fulchand for payment. He however, refused to honour the same, as he had in the meantime come to know of the fraud perpetrated upon him by the accused in the name of Ramnaraven's firm. He went and lodged a complaint with the C. I. D. They made inquiries in the matter and the accused were traced in Choto Udai and were handed over to the State authorities there. The police also succeeded in stopping the payment of Rs. 600 to the accused. They were then extradited and brought to Bombay and eventually committed to the sessions and sentenced as stated above.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

ARMISTICE CELEBRATION FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 77,555; The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Rs. 1,000; Bank of Bombay, Rs. 1,000; Embarkation Staff No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Rs. 750; Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Rs. 150; Messrs. Spencer and Co., Rs. 100; Mr. A. S. Narielwala, Rs. 50; Mr. G. G. Nadkarni, Rs. 15; Mr. B. J. Wadia, Rs. 10; and Annonymous, Rs. 10. Total Rs. 80,640.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Intending subscribers for 1919 are requested to register their names on prepayment as soon as possible. Office hours 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BOGUS GOA LOTTERY TICKETS

RULE TO ENHANCE SENTENCE ISSUED.

The King-Emperor v. A. F. Martin.

(Before Justices Heaton and Pratt.)

This was a reference submitted by Mr. G. Monteith, District Magistrate, East Khandesh with a request that their Lordships if they thought fit should enhance the sentence of fine of Rs. 1,000 passed on A. F. Martin for cheating by Mr. M. C. Kelkar, First class Magistrate of Jalgaon, East Khandesh. There seemed to be no extenuating circumstances and the facts as disclosed in the Magistrate's judgment indicated the necessity of severer punishment than that awarded. It was difficult to bring to light offences of the nature of that under the reference and when a prosecution for an offence so serious as this had succeeded, it seemed desirable that something more than a sentence of fine should be awarded.

20,900 TICKETS PER MONTH.

The facts of the case according to the prosecution are briefly these:—

The accused Martin has got a shop at Bombay in the name of Messrs. A. F. Martin and Co. He is said to be doing a very large business of selling tickets of some Goa lotteries and was also our agent of the Dnar lottery of 1917. About the month of July 1917 one Mahomedan of Rasoda got a prize of Rs. 4,000 or so from one of the Goa lotteries mentioned above and as he went to a Marwaris' shop at Erandol for purchasing a safe to keep the money the Erandol people caught the idea of becoming rich without any efforts and went on purchasing tickets through Messrs. Martin and Co. and some got small prizes also. One Omkar Harlal Marwari took up the idea and appears to have induced the accused Martin to open a shop at Erandol to sell the Goa lottery tickets by telling him that about 20,000 tickets could be sold a month. So Martin came down to Erandol about the middle of September 1917, hired a house and a shop engaged two servants to distribute handbills at and round about Erandel, put up a board and went on selling tickets by himself and through his servants. At first red coloured tickets, said to be tickets for the September issue of a lottery named "Sta Cruz De Damao India Portugugueza", drawn on the 29th September were sold. Copies of prize lists said to be of this particular lottery issue were distributed about the 6th October 1917, in which there appeared a number 5818 showing that a batch of fine tickets bearing that number had got a prize of Rs. 20,000. In the meanwhile yellow coloured tickets said to be tickets of the 10th issue of a lottery named "Sta Cruz De Salvador De Mundo De Goa" to be drawn on the 21st October 1917, were sold at Re. one each plus a small commission as usual at the shop at Erandol. Between the 6th and 14th of October 1917 some small prizes each of Rs. 3 or so were distributed by the accused as per prize lists published. During this period one of the 5 tickets bearing No. 5818 was produced before the accused by one Ishram, a close friend of Onker, at Erandol and the prize of Rs. 4,000 was demanded. The accused practically refused to pay the amount on some excuse or other. On the 14th October the shop was closed and on the 17th October accused made payments to the servants and house-owners, destroyed the papers that were with them about the lottery by burning them and went away to Bombay after telling the people that they would return shortly. But they did not return and no prize list for the October issue of the lottery was ever published and prizes paid. Soon after the Erandol people had information from Bombay that the so called lotteries of red and yellow tickets were not the sanctioned Goa lotteries but were bogus ones and that the accused had cheated them and swindled away money by selling the tickets. After this one Askoram Marwari, complainant in the present case, who had purchased some 29 tickets from the accused collected some other tickets from other people and went to Bombay with onker and made inquiries with the accused Martin about the yellow ticket lottery at his shop but Martin did not give any information and on the contrary slighted them and told his servant to drive them away. At Bombay there are several shops where tickets of sanctioned Goa lotteries are always sold and on inquiry at some of those shops about the tickets sold by the accused, they learnt that the particular lottery was a bogus one and not sanctioned. Askoram then went to the Police Commissioner and lodged a complaint. His information was sent to the Poona C. I. D. who deputed a Sub-Inspector to investigate the case. The Sub-Inspector made inquiries at Erandol and Bombay and got evidence to prove that the accused Martin had got the particular red and yellow lottery tickets printed at Bombay, that the Goa Government had not sanctioned this particular lottery, that the signature of supposed treasurer and President printed on the tickets were forgeries, that there were no such persons of those names, that this particular lottery was not considered to be a sanctioned or true lottery in Bombay, on the contrary the Bombay shop-keepers considered those tickets to be of a bogus lottery and that the accused Martin had refused payment of Rs. 4,000 to Onkar on the ticket No. 5818. It was further found that Martin was flatly denying having gone to Erandol and having sold the particular tickets and that the accused had no lottery and still cheated the complainant and other people by making false representations that they were selling tickets of particular Goa lotteries and dishonestly made the people pay him for the tickets, which were forged documents.

IGNORANCE OF LAW.

Accused Martin admitted that he had opened the lottery ticket shop at Erandol, that he sold the particular kind of red and yellow tickets to the Erandol people including the complainant, that he had published and distributed the particular handbills printed for him at Bombay in the particular press, that he had prepared the original copies of the red and yellow tickets and the original blocks of the signatures of the Treasurer and President and had got them printed as alleged, and that signatures were fictitious and of names assumed by his partners. With all that he said that he did not cheat any body, that being ignorant of the law on the point he and his friends had opened a lottery and had done *bona fide* business at Erandol and that after distributing the prizes for the September issue of the lottery and after selling the tickets of the October issue up to the 14th October, he was advised by his legal advisers that he was incurring a risk of criminal prosecution, that about this time, Onkar who was the man who had made him open the lottery and made arrangements for the shop at Erandol and to whom the ticket No. 5818 was given in trust to show to the people that large prizes could be had in this lottery with the object of furthering the sale of tickets, suddenly turned round on him and made a claim of Rs. 4,000 when really they had sold red tickets worth about a few hundred rupees only and that under those circumstances he had to shut up the shop and to destroy all the papers that were in his possession relating to the lottery in question. He however refused to answer questions as to why the lottery was opened and what arrangements were made to advertise and how and where was the draw for the red ticket issue made, but admitted that the red and yellow tickets were sold only at Erandol and no where else.

LOTTERY AND GAMBLING.

The First Class Magistrate observed: "Before concluding I think I ought to make a few remarks about the sale of lottery tickets. Lottery stands on the same footing as gambling and the necessary effect of a lottery is to beget a spirit of speculation and gambling which is productive of serious evils, and detrimental to the words and well-being of the public. I think that under the 2nd part of section 294-A of the Indian Penal Code advertising a lottery which is not sanctioned, is made punishable. Still it is a wonder how in Bombay the advertisements of the two Goa lotteries on shops is allowed. Under the said section however the sale of tickets of foreign lotteries is not made punishable and hence it seems the Goa lottery tickets are sold with impunity. This point is worth being brought to the notice of Government. Looking to the circumstances of the case, I think that the sentence of a heavy and deterrent fine only will meet the justice of the case."

"FINE HARDLY DETERRENT."

The Sessions Judge, Mr. G. D. Madgavker, in confirming the conviction and sentence observed: "As regards the sentence, so far from the fine being excessive, as the appellant urges in his appeal, I am unable, I regret, to see the particular extenuating circumstances, which the learned Magistrate, without detailing them, hold sufficient to dispense with a sentence of rigorous imprisonment. The accused's own destruction of the books renders it impossible to verify his statement that only three hundred rupees worth of tickets were sold. Indeed, on the learned Magistrate's own feelings and his remarks on the pernicious effects of lotteries, I should have expected a substantial sentence of imprisonment since obviously, the large profits prospective and actual, render a fine hardly deterrent in case of this character. Whether apart from the accused's action and the record in this particular case, there exist any other circumstances, which led the police and the prosecution not to press for a sentence of imprisonment, is a matter on which the Public Prosecutor is not able to enlighten this Court. As a rule this Court, should not. I think, move for expansements of sentence, since such a procedure might discourage bona fide appellants and deprive them of their right of appeal; but should rather leave the matter to the District Magistrate, if he is so advised. I, therefore, content myself with dismissing the present appeal and confirming the conviction and sentence, leaving the District Magistrate if he thinks fit, to move the High Court for enhancement."

Their Lordships issued a notice to show cause why a substantial sentence of imprisonment should not be passed.

A MORTGAGE AND ITS SEQUEL.

JUDGE'S STRICTURES ON DEFENDANT'S CONDUCT.

Judgment was delivered by his Lordship in the above matter last week. The facts appear sufficiently from his Lordship's judgment, material portions of which are reproduced below.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan and Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. W. L. Weldon and Mr. P. B. Vatchha appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship, in his judgment, said: "This is a redemption suit. The point is whether the mortgage of the 6th May 1916, is to stand as a mortgage for Rs. 2,000 the amount expressed in the mortgage or is merely one for Rs. 500.

The principal mortgagor was one Shaik Hussein who died shortly after the mortgage, namely, on the 15th of October 1916. The present plaintiffs are a son of his name Shaik Ahmed and one of his two widows Bibibai. The first defendant is the mortgagee, the second defendant is a purchaser from him at an auction sale on the 29th August, 1917, the third defendant is another son of the deceased Shaik Hussein and the fourth defendant is another widow of the deceased.

Although the amount involved is small the case raises a serious charge of fraud against the 1st defendant. He is charged (1) with fraudulently inducing the deceased mortgagor to execute a mortgage for Rs. 2,000 by representing to the deceased that he would advance Rs. 1,500 for the marriage of the deceased's two sons as and when required and that he would in the meantime detain the Rs. 1,500 on behalf of the deceased (2) by fraudulently inducing the deceased to endorse and hand back to defendant 1 the cheque for Rs. 1,950 by which the mortgage monies (apart from Rs. 50 cash) were purported to be advanced and (3) by fraudulently demanding payment of Rs. 2,000 and purporting to exercise his power of sale under the mortgage on non-payment of that sum.

Looking at the parties the deceased mortgagor was in humble circumstances. He was a butcher in a small way of business; of his two sons defendant 3 is a fitter formerly in the G.I.P. Ry. and now in another company earning about Rs. 25 a month. If defendant 3's father at all resembled defendant 3, and I think one may assume they were in substantially the same class of life earning just enough to keep themselves, I should say looking at defendant No. 3 that he would be no match in wits for defendant No. 1.

Defendant 1 prior to 1916 the date of the mortgage, kept hack victorias. His cross-examination to credit was of a most damaging character. He had to admit that in that year he was convicted of criminal breach of trust in respect of buying a shop and its contents and not paying the price but selling the goods. It is true he was fined only Rs. 45 in respect of the conviction, but criminal breach of trust at any rate to my ears has a very ugly sound. Then he had to admit that in two separate classes of cases he brought suits on promissory notes against young men and that in each case the young man raised a defence that the money purported to have been advanced on these pro-notes had not been advanced. In each case the defendant 1 settled for a small fraction of the claim which he had made and in one of those cases he settled after he had been warned that the police would be asked to investigate the matter.

QUESTIONABLE TRANSACTIONS.

Then another class of transactions he has been mixed up in—of an extremely questionable character—are his dealings as regards some land at Kurla. On defendant's own admission he has been associated with one Motilal and one Gandhi in land transactions and in particular he was associated with this man Motilal over the Kurla property. It is the same Motilal and Gandhi who are mixed up in the suit mortgage. I should add that the financial position of the defendant 1 appears to have been questionable. When thus we find a man who has been convicted of criminal breach of trust associates in land transactions with an undischarged bankrupt and with them a bond-writer who can draw passable good deeds and who has some financial resources, it is not improbable that some number of the public will suffer. The weak part of the plaintiff's case is that they have to a large degree to rely on the evidence of two men who are or may be accomplices, Motilal and Gandhi. On the other hand they may say and they do say that if this is so, this is a case of rogues falling out and honest men coming by their due.

I am aware that the one here lies and lies very strongly on the plaintiffs when they come and say that a mortgage deed for Rs. 2000 and a cheque for Rs. 1,950 endorsed by the deceased mortgagor, that those monies have in fact not been paid or only paid to the extent of Rs. 500. I have applied my mind to test their story with I may say strong suspicion, but having done that I am absolutely satisfied that what the plaintiffs' witnesses told defendant is substantial truth I am satisfied that what the plaintiffs say he is, is true namely, a common swindler. The result is I think that the plaintiffs have made out their case of fraud. I think that all that the deceased mortgagor got was Rs. 500, and that accordingly this mortgagor can only stand for Rs. 500.

In conclusion I wish to say that I regret this is serious case. I strongly suspect that defendant 1 with others has been engaged for some time past on preying upon the public and I am satisfied that he swindled the deceased in the present case. I shall accordingly direct these papers to be sent to the Public Prosecutor who can enquire into the the financial position of defendant in no way prejudge any decision the Public Prosecutor may arrive at.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Details:—

THE CANAL HURDLE PLATE.

BODENHAM, 10-7, Barden	1
CASTLE VITE, 9-11, Clarke	2
FLINGAWAY, 10-0, Barket	3
WARDEN, 9-7, Williamson	4

Also Ran:—Irish Field, Canberra, Wavelets, Dupe, Henriette and Mil.

Betting:—3 to 1 Bodenham, 4 to 1 Henriette,, nves Flingaway, Castle Vite, Warden and Irish Field, tens Mil, fifteenths Canberra and Wavelets.

The Race:—Dupe won by 3 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third, short head, between third and fourth.

Time:—3 min 28 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 35; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 24 and Rs. 42.

THE EXPERIMENTAL PLATE.

SUGAR CANE, 9-11, Huxley	1
RED DUKE, 9-13, Quinn	2
MAIDEN PALM, 8-0, Rose	3
SARFARAZ, 9-6, White	4

Betting:—4 to 6 on Maiden Palm, twos Red Duke, fours Sugar Cane, fifteenth Sarfaraz.

The Race:—Won by ¾ length, 1½ lengths, between second and third, 2½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 18 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 52; Places Rs. 21 and Rs. 16.

THE CASUARINA PLATE. Division I.

VERRES, 8-10, Barrett	1
YSTRAD, 8-7, Pullin	4
CHERRY AND BLACK, 8-0, Flynn	3
YSTRAD, 8-7, Pulpin	4

Also Ran:—Sospello, Second Sight, Highfield Lady, Spearwood, Gipsy's Advice, Idlewood, Lariger, Renette, Dori, Carless, My Ivy, Paganini and Higher Lever.

Betting:—Fours Renette and Cherry and Black, sixes Second Signt, Spearwood, Carless and Le Banon, tens Idlewood, Ystrad and My Ivy, eights Verres, longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Won by ½ length, ½ length between second and third, 2½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 15 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 144; Places Rs. 48 Rs. 25, and Rs. 24.

THE CASUARINA PLATE. Division II.

COUNTRY LAD, 8-5, J. Flynn	1
ANDOVERSFORD, 8-8, Templeman	2
BALIRA, 7-11, Young	3

The Race:—Twelve ran. Won by neck, 2 lengths between second and third, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 16 secs.

Betting:—3 to 2 Country Lad, five Balira, Verst, and Andoversford, sixes Symptoms and Tufa, longer odds the rest.

Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 33; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 21 and Rs. 21.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.

VERGE, 9-9, Huxley	1
KING'S FARE, 8-7, Harrison	2
QUARRYMAN, 8-12, Templeman	3
CAIRNGILLAN, 7-7, J. Flynn	4

All ran.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Quarryman, twos Verge, sevens Cairngillan, longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third, 2½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 27 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 37; Places Rs. 21 and Rs. 26.

THE HARRISON PLATE.

KINSALE, 9-0, Templeman	1
NANCY ONEIL, 7-9, North	2
HARVEST HOME, 7-4, Walmer	3
EAGLE'S NEST, 8-13, Barden	4

Twelve ran.

Betting:—3½ Eagle's Nest, fours Gibberish, fives Red Quill, Kinsale, Royal Ambition, Nancy Oneil, longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Won by a neck, a neck between second and third.

Time:—2 min. 9 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 82; Places Rs. 29, Rs. 17 and Rs. 104.

THE PEEL PLATE.

STEPASIDE, 10-2, Pullin	1
BACHELOR'S PROSPECT, 9-13, Harrrison	2
MISS TWISTUM, 6-10, Japeth	3
MASONIC, 9-6, Barrett	4

The Race:—Ten ran. Won by 1½ length, dead heat for second place.

Time:—1 min 17 4/5 secs.

Betting:—Threes Batchelor's Prospect and Quartsize, fives Stepaside and Masonic, sixes Miss Twistum, longer odds the rest.

Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 46; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 16 and Rs. 28.

SPORTING FIXTURES 1918-19.

RACE MEETINGS.

Calcutta Third Extra Meeting, December 14th.

Bombay Extra Meetings, First Class, December 17th, 21st, 26th, January 1st, 4th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and February 1st, 1919.

Calcutta Races, First Meeting, December 21st, 24th, 26th, 28th, January 1st, 1919.

Lahore X'mas Meeting, December 24th, 26th and 28th.

Calcutta Races, Second Meeting, January 4th, 1919, 11th, 15th and 18th, 1919.

Lucknow Spring Meeting, January 28th, 30th and February 1st, 1919.

Bombay, Races, February 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th and 22nd, 1919.

Bombay Extra Meetings, Second Series, March 1st and 8th, 1919.

CENTENARY OF SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay presided this evening over the centenary celebration of the Serampore College and said that he was able to commemorate the occasion by announcing that the Government were in a position to make a capital grant of one lakh of rupees towards the general development of the work of the High School and University College.

All restrictions on the movement of vessels in the port of Calcutta in consequence of war measures are removed.

The Calcutta University Infantry has been accorded the privilege of furnishing a Guard of Honour to the Viceroy at the forthcoming Convocation of the Calcutta University.

Applications for war bonds through the Post Office received up to November 23rd number 1,11,565 for a value of 3,17,59,650.

"HUGE JOKE OF INTERNMENT."

A RELEASED INTERNEE'S LETTER TO PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 5.

Mr. V. Radanjit, one of the recently released internees, writes to the "Rangoon Times" complaining of the remarks made about his attempt to stir up discontent since his release. He makes lengthy and vehement charges against those in charge of the internees, speaking of hellish treatment, fabrications of evidence, etc., and says the internment was a huge joke, if we leave out of consideration the disastrous consequences which followed it. He also compares Sir Harcourt Butler's action in sanctioning deportatios very unfavourably with Sir Reginald Craddock's decision to release them and then give a lead to other provinces of India.

"PRIVATE" TAXATION OF COAL.

TO RECOUP MARINE DEPARTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 6.

The "Daily Gazette" writes:—"If anything were required to unite all mercantile men in their determination to get rid of all Government control in all trade matters with the utmost expedition, it would be the action of the Government Coal Controller, Calcutta, who has now suddenly called upon all coal merchants who supply coal to steamers to collect on Government's behalf a tax of from three to forty-three rupees per ton from steamer agents on coal purchased by them under current contracts. The reason for this amazing order is not understood, but we hear that a certain quantity of coal is now being carried by sea from Calcutta to Bombay (instead of by rail) for the use of vessels of the Royal Indian Marine, and that sea freight on this coal is for some reason or other extra-ordinarily heavy and that R. I. M. steamers in Bombay would therefore have to pay an extremely heavy price for their coal if they were supplied by Government by seaborne coal instead of railborne coal. And so in order to save the Marine Department from being debited with the full cost of this seaborne coal, the Government Coal Controller has decided to attempt to levy direct tax on all other private users of coal for steamers and to pay the sums so collected to the Marine Department to compensate that department for the heavy cost of coal supplied (by Government) in Bombay. The whole transaction seems amazing in the extreme and we very much doubt its legality. Coal control by Government in India has revealed some extraordinary spectacle, but this latest idea of forcing private individuals to collect tax from the public to compensate a particular Government department seems to bear the palm for absurdity."

THIRD BATCH OF KUT PRISONERS.

The Troops Reception Committee writes to us as follows:—

The third batch of repatriated prisoners of war from Kut will arrive on the hospital ship "Dongola" which is expected on Monday, 9th instant and consists of 57 Indian Ranks of various regiments.

The Troops Reception Committee is desirous of conveying these gallant men from the Alexandra Docks in motor cars if the citizens of Bombay will place at their disposal a sufficient number of cars for 2 or 3 hours after arrival of the vessel. The exact time of disembarkation will be notified later. In the meantime it is requested that any gentlemen, who are willing to lend their cars for the purpose stated, on this or any future occasions, will kindly send their names to the Embarkation Commandant, Alexandra Dock, Bombay. Arrangements will be made to notify them of the hour at which the cars are required.

The thanks of the Reception Committee are due to the following gentlemen, who generously lent their cars on Monday, 2nd instant and thereby added greatly to the success of the welcome to our Heroes after their long captivity:—

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt., Fazil Mansion, Pedder Road.

Mr. B. Magonbhai, c/o The Indian Engineering Co., Apollo Street.

Mr. Haji Abdulla Ali Raza, Sitaram Buildings.

Mr. Rustomji S. Powvala, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

Mr. Ardeshir K. Patel, 3rd Love Lane, Byculla.

Mr. A. J. Raymond, c/o E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Mr. F. P. Wiggin, Queen's Mansions, Fort.

Sir Sassoon David, Kt., Esplanade Road.

Mr. Khurshedji Limjee, c/o The Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency.

The Hon. Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Altamount Road.

Mr. Lalji Naronji, c/o Moolji Jetha & Co., Churchgate Street.

Mr. Haridas Purshottamdas Govindji, c/o Mr. Lalji Naronji of Mooljee Jetha & Co.

PRISONERS OF WAR RELEASED BY TURKEY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 6.

Amongst further British and Indian prisoners of war understood to have been released by Turkey are Br. Genl. G. B. Smith and Major S. De. V. A. Jullius, who are understood to have arrived at Alexandria, also Captain N. K. Bal, I.M.S., taken over at Constantinople and Captain N. S. Jatar, I.M.S., arrived at Baghdad.

The following additional British officers prisoners of war released by Turkish Government are understood to have arrived at Constantinople and to be well:—Lieut.-Col. W. E. R. Farmer, Lieut. R. L. Leeky also Lieut. Phillips (24th Punjabis).

The following officers are understood to be en route and are expected shortly:—Lieut.-Col. A. Moore, Captain L. B. Mathias, Lieut. R. M. N. Spence Vab, Lieut. A. G. Le Pacurel.

HOTEL MAJESTIC ASSAULT CASE.

ADDRESS OF ACCUSED'S COUNSEL.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing on Saturday, of the case in which Superintendent Cauty, charged Mr. Richard Wheeler, proprietor of the American Vaudeville Co., with causing grievous hurt to Captain Cecil Webb-Johnson, R.A.M.C., and with the theft of a photograph worth Rs. 5, the property of Captain Cecil Webb-Johnson. Mr. H. Campbell, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the complainant. Messrs. Weedon and V. F. Vicaji, barrister-at-law, with Mr. B. J. Dhondy, defended the accused.

Mr. Weedon, addressing the Court, said the offence of theft was a non-compoundable and non-bailable one, and a charge of theft had been preferred against the accused by the complainant in order that the accused should be taken to jail without any chance of being bailed out by the Police. The charge of theft made against the accused by the complainant was a monstrous one and was made with the object of sending an unfortunate man to jail. Besides the photograph and letters were taken away by the accused in the presence of the complainant and a Police Officer and others. The complainant was not in a dazed condition and could have asked back for the photo which the accused had in his hand. It was the accused's property and he asked for it and the complainant himself returned it to him. On the prosecution evidence itself, Counsel submitted, the accused should be acquitted on the charge of theft of the photograph and letters.

QUESTION OF GRIEVOUS HURT.

Discussing the charge of causing grievous hurt, Counsel said there were two very important points to be borne in mind, namely how the fight started and who started it. The accused was part proprietor and manager of the company and Miss Dolan had been in his care since she was 16 and he was therefore vitally interested in protecting her interests. They had it on the evidence of the complainant himself that rumours prevailed against him in Calcutta, and on account of the existence of those rumours the accused warned Miss Dolan against the complainant. Miss Dolan admitted she was in love with the complainant, but said that when she left Calcutta there was no question of an engagement for a year on account of the rumours. So it was not true that he was engaged to Miss Dolan. And in Bombay she and the accused went together and tried to find the complainant to make the breach between the two absolutely irrevocable by returning the presents. The next day when the accused alone went to the complainant he went there with the presents, and it was absolutely incredible that the complainant did not know why it was that the accused went there. The accused thought all was now over between the complainant and Miss Dolan and there now only remained the presents to be returned and he went to return them. Then, who started the fight? The probability or the truth was that the whole thing was started by the complainant who was upset that it was over and who believed that he could have set the matter right by an interview with Miss Dolan. He was upset and so he went over to the accused who was seated in a chair and pushed down the whole chair with the accused in it, and the fight began. And if a man was hit like the accused was, he would be perfectly justified in hitting back, whether he was a boxer or not. The complainant did not become dazed at all on the occasion, and if he had a concussion of the brain he would not have done the things which he did after the fight. He was a bigger and certainly a heavier man than the accused. The accused was bound to succeed on the evidence that it was no grievous hurt at all. Nobody's life was endangered; there was no broken nose and no permanent disfiguration. Counsel submitted that the accused should be acquitted, but in case the Magistrate decided it against him, Counsel asked him to take into consideration the character of the accused himself and what he had already suffered. The accused and Miss Dolan came to this country in the course of their tour. They were peaceable people, and only wanted to be left alone to carry on their business. After the incident, the company had been disbanded and had been paid off by the accused and since then there had been no performance. It was in itself the heaviest punishment that he could have had. But, Counsel submitted, the accused should be acquitted on the evidence.

Further hearing was adjourned.

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THE WEATHER

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Dec 1918

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.		
Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.934	Inch
Temperature of Air	78.8	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.5	"
Dew Point	61.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.564	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1	"
Minimum do.	69.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,NNW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	417 M	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.		Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	7	m 1 13	23 8		7	m 7 28	19 5
		1 32	25 11			7 18	16 5
Sun.	8	m 1 56	23 4		8	m 8 9	19 5
		1 52a	25 7			7 39a	17 2
Mon.	9	m 2 38	22 11		9	m 8 56	19 4
		2 46a	25 3			8 25a	18 2
Tues.	10	m 3 20	22 4		10	m 9 51	19 2
		3 58a	24 11			9 35a	19 3
Wed.	11	m 4 9	22 10		11	m 10 58	18 9
		5 7a	25 0			10 43a	20 2
Thurs.	12	m 5 6	23 6		12	0 6a	18 0
		m 6 24a	25 6				
Fri.	13	m 6 19	23 4		13	m 0 15	20 8
		7 42a	26 0			1 10a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec. 7 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h. 59m.	Sunset	6h.	1m
" 8 (Sunday)	"	7h. 0m.	"	6h.	2m
" 9 (Monday)	"	7h. 1m.	"	6h.	2m
" 10 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 1m.	"	6h.	2m
" 11 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 2m.	"	6h.	3m
" 12 (Thursday)	"	7h. 2m.	"	6h.	3m
" 13 (Friday)	"	7h. 3m.	"	6h.	3m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918. Dec. 8d. 8h. 49.8m. p.m.; First quarter 15d. 8h. 14m. a.m. Full Moon 23d. 6h. 47.5m a.m; Last quarter 30d. 0h. 0.6m p.m

AILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th December 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the west Punjab and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the east Punjab. Day temperature continues in defect at Rawalpind.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is much drier than usual except at Jhansi. Temperature continues low in the south-western districts.

Sind Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over Sind and west Rajputana. Humidity is below normal in Sind and south Rajputana. Temperature is below the average both by day and night in Rajputana, while in upper Sind it is in defect only during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is below normal nearly everywhere. Both day and night temperatures are below the average except on and near the coast, and the defect in the latter amounts to 10 deg. at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is lower and in Berar it is now in defect. Day temperature is moderately below normal in the western half of the division; night temperature is also below the average in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Konkan and are clear or only lightly clouded in the north. The air remains drier than usual at Bombay. Day temperature is in defect at Mormugao, while night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity has decreased generally and is now in defect except in the south Bombay Deccan. Temperature is below the average in the north-west of the division; night temperature continues above normal in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Cloud has increased over the southern half of the Peninsula and the sea has become moderate on the Coromandel coast and north at Colombo; but no rain has fallen. Weather is unsettled along the north-west frontier probably under the influence of a new disturbance from the west. Temperature is in moderate defect in Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India West.

Local rainfall, appears probable in east Madras and a few showers in the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING,

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th December, 1918, was 30.176 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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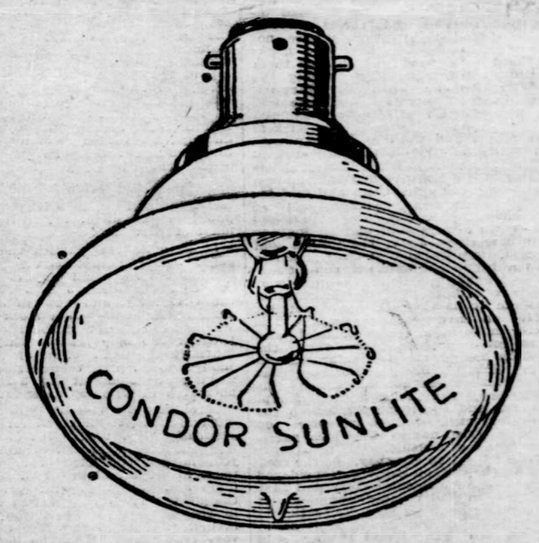

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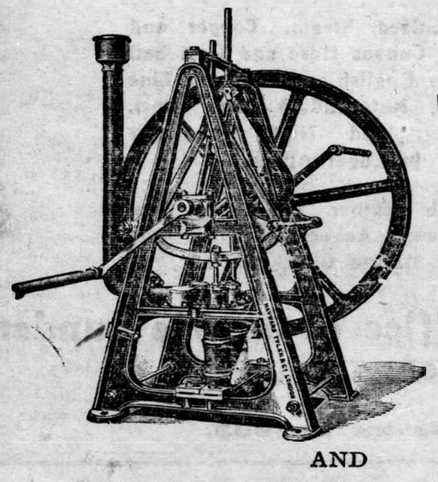

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MADRAS MILL LOCK-OUT.

NOTICE TO OPERATIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

This morning large crowds of mill hands collected at the gates of the Buckingham and Carnatic mills. The police under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner, Southern Range, preserved order.

The following notice was put up by the management at 9 a.m., to-day, Saturday, the 7th December, 1918:—Mills, except the weaving department, will run from 6 a.m. till 12 noon and full day's pay will be allowed. Wages will be paid from 12 noon to 1 p.m. Weaver's shed will remain closed. Those working in weaving department who are desirous of expressing regret for recent misconduct and who are prepared to signify their willingness to resume work and obey orders may register their names between 7 and 9 a.m. By doing so they will enable the manager to decide on the date for re-opening, the mills. Weavers will be paid on their regular pay day for this department, namely Saturday 14th December.

NEED FOR UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

The lockout in the Buckingham and Carnatic mills still continues. Mr. B. P. Wadia addressed a meeting of the Labour Union last evening, which was attended by a large number of mill hands. Mr. Wadia referred to the notice which had been put up by the management of the mills. He exhorted them to be united and to stand together in all the departments of both the mills and advised them to pass the resolution which, he said, would make their path smooth and easy.

The resolution was as follows:—This meeting of the Madras Labour Union views with regret the notice issued by the authorities of the two mills as the plan therein suggested will divide their unity and reaffirms its regret at the action of some culprits who could not be caught and appoints a committee of eighteen maistries, nine from each mill, to negotiate with the authorities and bring about an amicable settlement. The resolution was passed.

COMPANY'S REPLY TO MEN'S DEMANDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

The Manager of Binny and Co. sends the following communiqué to the press:—Instead of responding to the opportunity given to the weavers to express their regret for the recent assaults on European officers and of intimating their preparedness to resume work, a deputation of 18 workpeople presented themselves at the Buckingham Mill this morning to meet representatives of Binny and Co., Ltd., and managers. The deputation put forward the following demands as conditions on which the workpeople were prepared to return:—

Four weaving jobbers recently dismissed should be reinstated. The Company's reply was that this could not be acceded to. Forfeiture of one-fourth of the amount standing in the name of each weaver as gratuity fund should be cancelled. Asked to whom the gratuity fund money belonged, the deputation said "to the deputation and to the Company." This reply was correct, workpeople having contributed or subscribed to part of this. They were informed that the Company must be allowed to settle how the fund should be disbursed. The third demand was that full wages should be paid for the time the mills were stopped. The deputation were informed that this could not be granted and they then withdrew.

FUTURE OF I. D. F.

BILL FOR CONTINUANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

The "Pioneer" understands the question of future of the Indian Defence Force is under consideration of the authorities. It is certain that the decisions which will be arrived at in regard to the military training of the civil poplation at Home will affect arrangements to be made in India. The course to be adopted therefore is the passing of a Bill for the continuance of an Indian Defence Force for a time. The "Pioneer" believes that the service required from the members of that body will, meanwhile, be materially reduced, having regard to the fact that hostilities have terminated and a period of commercial and industrial activity is expected. Another consideration is found in demands that will be made on the time of officials and others in the near future by Famine Relief measures which will render it impossible for them to devote themselves to military duties. The permanent scheme, when it is introduced, will probably provide that the men coming to India for the first time shall be required to perform most of their training within a year or two after their arrival. Subsequent demands upon them are likely to be comparatively small. In the case of those who have served in the war or undergone thorough training before arriving in this country, exemption from this elementary training will no doubt be given. It is obviously desirable no scheme of a permanent character should be passed without the fullest consideration being given to it and therefore the proposal to continue temporarily the existence of the Defence Force on a modified basis indicated pending preparation of new project will no doubt commend itself to the British population in India.

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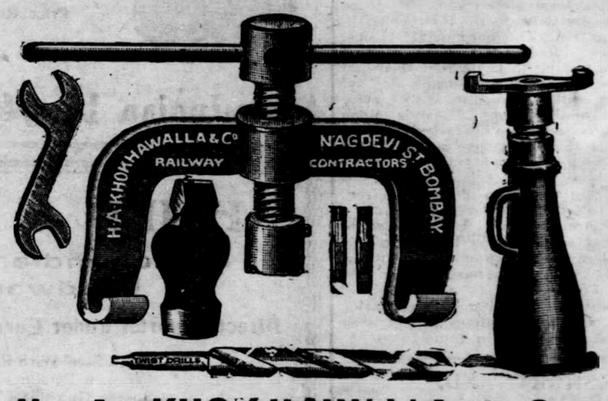

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